

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 50

PRICE TWO CENTS

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEARS COMMITTEES REPORT

Final Sessions of First Annual Meeting of Organization of Business Men Are Held in City of Washington

MR. FAHEY DIRECTOR

President Taft and Dr. Eliot at Banquet Show How Association of Merchants Can Best Serve the Country

WASHINGTON—Final sessions of the first annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were held today. This morning there was further consideration of the special topics discussed yesterday and this afternoon reports from the committees on nominations and resolutions were heard and directors elected.

These men were elected as directors to represent New England: John H. Fahey, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Col. George Pope, Manufacturers Association, Hartford, Conn.; Frederick E. Boothby, Maine state board of directors, Portland, Me. Mr. Fahey and Mr. Boothby will serve two years, Colonel Pope one.

Last evening at the banquet in the New Willard hotel the delegates listened to addresses by President Taft, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, and President Harry A. Wheeler of the Chamber. Among the guests were Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the House judiciary committee; John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union; Secretary Stimson, Secretary Fisher and Dr. Oscar Stimson.

All three speakers emphasized the need of the extension of civil service to include all grades of officials with the exception of those few selected to guide the policies of the governmental service. President Taft declared that this and a sound banking and currency plan were the two great needs of the country.

Function of Chamber
"It is the mistake of this generation to think that the government can do anything," he declared, pointing out that overburdened congressmen must choose certain issues for legislation, and are too often inclined to pick out so-called popular ones rather than those best for the country. Therefore he continued, the chief function of the new national chamber would be to emphasize the most needed legislation for the direction of Congress.

The need of a better banking and currency plan should be brought home to Congress, he said, in spite of the fact that it was not a good subject for stump speaking and vote getting. He urged the reelection of Mr. Wheeler as president of the chamber and highly complimented him upon his work for the organization.

The president asked for support for the economy and efficiency commission. He appealed also for increased efficiency of the consular service.

Education Is Needed
Dr. Eliot, speaking as the president of the National Civil Service Reform League, declared that the most important function of the chamber would be the education of the people of the country to its real needs.

"The hope of civilization lies in the education not only of the children but of the people as well," he said. "As examples of the result of this sort of education he named the final recognition of the advantages of the parcel post and the commission form of municipal government, urging expansion of civil service to include all but the heads of the departments and their immediate subordinates.

"You won't get the right sort of men in government service," he said, "until it is open to men on merit and until promotion is based on merit and nothing else." The first work of the chamber, (Continued on page seven, column five)

PROPOSED TYPE OF ARTIFICIAL BRIDGE PILES



Cement post foundations for Elevated railway span over Mystic river from Boston to Everett, the style of which is being debated

MALDEN ELEVATED HEARING POSTPONED WITHOUT ANY DATE

Hearing on the petition of Malden that the Boston Elevated build its extension into that city as a subway instead of on bridge work was indefinitely continued today. At least 30 men, representatives of Malden, Everett and Medford, the mayor and other city officials were present to take part in the proceedings.

This action was taken by the committee with Senator Blanchard presiding, as the result of a statement by City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden, that another petition was before the Legislature from Everett and the Mystic Valley Waterways Association protesting against the building of the Elevated structure and asking for subway construction throughout the entire length of the extension.

Inasmuch as it was considered likely that this other petition would be referred to the committee on metropolitan affairs and since it was deemed advisable to have both petitions considered at the same time and by the same committee, a tentative agreement was made by Senator Blanchard that the street railway committee would report to transfer the Malden petition to the metropolitan affairs commission. In this way both questions would be brought up at the same time and the necessity of going over the same ground twice would be eliminated.

Those present included Charles M. Moore, acting mayor of Malden; Mayor James Chambers of Everett; Mayor Charles H. Taylor of Medford; Representative William H. Cavanaugh of Everett; Senator Allen of Medford; Representative Blais, Blodgett and Coggin; Malden City Councilmen John Robbins, Hatchinson and Greene; President Schumaker of the Malden Board of Trade; City Engineer H. W. Estey of Malden; City Engineer Channock of Medford; Paul M. Foss, president of the Malden city council; and George W. R. Harriman, engineer of the Malden improvement commission.

Concrete foundations for the superstructure of the approach on the Boston side to the Elevated viaduct across the Mystic river which is intended to carry the Malden Elevated extension are already in.

Malden and Everett want the Elevated to alter its construction of a proposed bridge across the Mystic and its proposed elevated structure through Everett into Malden so as to have a tunnel under the Mystic and a subway through the most thickly settled section of Everett into Malden square.

The Elevated has already secured from the Legislature, the port of Boston directors and the railroad commissioners permission to construct the bridge and the elevated structure and at a recent conference with the officials of Malden, Attorney Ballantyne for the Elevated declared that the initial cost of the work already undertaken by the Elevated towards the elevated structure was nearly \$1,000,000.

SHERIFF RECEIVES STATE FLAG
Sheriff John Quinn was presented with a state flag by Governor Foss and the executive council Wednesday.

BILLS TO CHANGE LAW ON AUTOMOBILES UP AT THE STATE HOUSE

One Measure Would Allow Driver to Pass Street Railway Cars on Either Side at His Discretion

SEEK SMALL FINES

Numerous changes in state laws relative to the operation of automobiles are asked in petitions and bills on which the legislative roads and bridges committee gave a hearing today.

The National Automobile Association seeks amendments to the provisions applying to the passing by automobiles of other vehicles so that this part of the law will not apply to street railway cars. As the law stands automobilists are required to pass to the right when they meet a street car going in the opposite direction, and to pass it on the left when the automobile approaches the car from the rear. The proposed change would allow the automobile to pass on either side at the discretion of the driver.

Another measure presented by this association is to permit small fines in certain cases where the offense committed by the automobilist is a first offense.

James Fortescue, secretary of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association, opposed the bill, although he agreed that something drastic should be done to those who break the laws. To permanently revoke their licenses, he said, would be to say to them that there was no opportunity for them to reform, and that they would have to get out of the business. He proposed a jail penalty.

Representative Fred P. Greenwood's bill requiring all automobiles to be so equipped with tail lights that they may not be switched on and off at will by the driver also came before the committee.

Mr. Greenwood says that the object of his measure is to prevent automobilists from turning out the light on the number when they desire not to disclose their identity. The bill would have the machine so equipped that the driver would have to stop his machine, alight and go around to the rear in order to turn out the lights.

G. Duthrie Strachan, appearing for the Newton Automobile Club, said that the purpose of the bill is commendable, but he thought it might be better accomplished in a different way.

William O. Thibodeau proposed that it be amended so that an owner of a car before registering it must make oath that the lights cannot be extinguished from the chauffeur's seat.

The legislative committee on cities filed a favorable report in the Senate late Wednesday on a bill giving the members of the Boston excise board salary increases. The bill gives the chairman \$5500 annually and the other two members \$5000 each. At present the chairman is paid \$4000 and the other members \$3500 each. The bill also allows the license board to fix the salary of its secretary at not more than \$3500 annually.

Other committee reports filed were: Public service—Leave to withdraw to Senator Charles V. Blanchard of Somerville on his petition to fix the salary of Engineer Granville B. Greenough, employed at the state prison, at \$1800. Mercantile affairs—A bill to permit the Delta Upsilon of Williams College to increase its holding of real estate and personal property from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S TWO LEADERS LOSE ON EIGHTH BALLOT

CONCORD, N. H.—There was no choice today on the eighth joint legislative ballot for United States senator. The vote was: Hollis, D, 186; Pearson, R, 175; Bass, P, 21; Carr D, 3; Bingham, D, and Emery, R each 2; Whittemore, R, and Woodbury, D, each 1. Total vote 391; necessary to choice 196. Eighteen members were paired.

Hollis and Pearson each lost 12 from yesterday's ballot; Bass neither gained nor lost.

PURCHASE FOR \$500 OF OIL LETTERS TOLD BY NEWSPAPER MAN

WASHINGTON—How he bought for \$500 photographs of part of the Standard Oil correspondence which he said formed the first documentary proof of "treasonable transactions" by members of Congress, was told to the Clapp investigation committee today by Charles P. Mooney, who in 1904-1905 was managing editor of the New York American.

"I refused to deal in original documents," he said, "but I ordered our photographer to make copies of a series of letters from Standard Oil officials to members of Congress and from members to Standard Oil officials."

"One letter which astounded me was from a Pennsylvania congressman, asking a Standard Oil official whether he wanted to invest \$1000 in a certain other member. I had reported a free silver speech by this congressman in Memphis a few years before, in which Carnegie, Rockefeller and Standard Oil were vigorously assailed."

LEASE BILL DEFEAT IS FISHER VINDICATION

WASHINGTON—An unfavorable report upon the bill of Representative Taggart of Kansas to validate leases to the Uncle Sam Oil Company of 423,000 acres of valuable oil land in the Osage Indian reservation in Oklahoma, will be the vindication given Secretary of the Interior Fisher by the House Indian affairs committee. A formal report upon the charges of the oil company that Secretary Fisher is aiding the Standard Oil Company in the Osage territory will not be made.

Committeemen said today that the action of the local federal courts in approving Secretary Fisher's order removing eight Osage chiefs who negotiated the Uncle Sam leases closes the incident, except the committee's disapproval of legislation to validate the leases.

VACANCY IN THE PILOT COMMISSION IS NOW PERMANENTLY FILLED

Appointment of Capt. Edmund S. Manson to be junior pilot commissioner at the port of Boston was confirmed Wednesday by Governor Foss' council.

Captain Manson has followed the sea for nearly 30 years and has been secretary of the pilot commissioners for more than 14 years.

Capt. F. C. Bailey of Kingston, Mass., the former junior pilot commissioner, succeeded the late Capt. J. C. Ross, senior commissioner, leaving the junior position vacant. Captain Manson, who resides in Dorchester, was nominated by Governor Foss to succeed Captain Bailey. The secretaryship, now vacant, will be filled by appointment by the two commissioners.

During his career Captain Manson has traveled around the world twice in the old type clipper ships.

The first ship that he commanded was the Valparaiso, which sailed from San Francisco in October, 1872, loaded with wheat for Liverpool. The last passage of Captain Manson was in command of the ship Magellan from Pisagua, South America, for Boston, in March, 1888. During the time that Captain Manson followed the sea he commanded among other square riggers, the ships Valparaiso, Edith, Mariposa, Magellan and the steam whaler Thresher. He made 30 trips around Cape Horn.

Twice in his career Captain Manson sailed around the Cape of Good Hope. Only once did he go through the straits of Magellan and that time to the westward.

EDUCATION'S FORCES UNITE IN DEMANDING OLD COMMUTATION

Institutions of Learning All Over the State Are Helping Pupils in Their Petition That Old Rates Be Made

PRESSURE IS GREAT

When the Senate bill which provides for the reestablishment of the former rates for students' commutation tickets, which were revised Jan. 1 by the New Haven railroad, comes up for a hearing, the measure will get state-wide support from the educational forces.

With the abolition of the old ticket rate for students and the substitution of a much higher fare, together with the restriction of privileges, there was immediate protest from all parts of the commonwealth, as the result of which a committee representing Harvard, Technology, the normal schools, private commercial schools and various endowed and unendowed private schools was appointed to obtain legislation reestablishing the old rates. J. Asbury Pitman of the Salem normal school is chairman of the committee.

George P. Lord of Salem, chairman of the publicity committee, is preparing material showing what hardships are being worked on the parents by the new rates.

"I have just received letters from other states in New England," said Mr. Lord today, "to the effect that no rates in those states have been touched. Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island have the same rate that we had before Jan. 1. The railroad tells us the rate was abolished at the recommendation of the Massachusetts railroad commission. Our investigations have shown us that that is true, but as a matter of fact the railroad, in the first place, asked the commission to order the rate abolished."

It is the contention of the educational forces that are mustering to the support of the bill for reestablishment of the old rates that the increased cost in the transportation of pupils to and from schools means the withdrawal of many of them from the institutions of learning and that the standard of education in the state will be lowered considerably unless the Legislature compels the railroad to carry pupils at the old rates.

"No favoritism or discrimination is asked," says Mr. Lord. "It is simply that the rates which have existed in past years be restored, made uniform and generally applied to all the steam roads of the state. That this demand is reasonable is insisted upon by every well-informed person, not only as a great conserving force, but a legitimate business demand."

"The demand is not for special trains, increased service or added expenditure. It is simply to restore and unify the rates in force in past years."

"A matter of this kind which is state wide in its application, requires concerted action on the part of all, and every believer in education is being urged to at once address his representative and senator in the Massachusetts Legislature, asking them to sustain and vote for Senate bill No. 176, calling for legislation establishing a just system of student rates on all the railroads operating within the commonwealth."

The protest against the new rates is not confined to educators. The commutation rates that went into effect on Jan. 1 have not met with unanimous approval. Residents of some towns and cities riding to Boston daily have been given a lower rate by the new schedule while the commuters of other cities and towns have to pay a little more every month than formerly. From the latter class comes the protest. They also seek a remedy through the Legislature.

(By the United Press)

HAVANA—United States Minister

Beaupre this afternoon presented to President Gomez a note from the state department couched in strong and unequivocal language, in which the United States demanded the immediate ratification of the Guatanamo naval station treaty. The note also registered a vigorous protest against the alleged revolutionary agitation of many government officials, including the Cuban Vice-President and the speaker of the House.

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(By the United Press)

STOCK OWNERSHIPS IS LINE TAKEN UP BY PUJO INVESTIGATORS

Confidential Clerk of Mr. Morgan Tells of Deposits and Partner of Firm of Interlocking Directorates

WITNESSES LET GO

WASHINGTON—Thomas W. Joyce, confidential clerk to J. Pierpont Morgan, was the first witness before the Pujio money investigating committee today. When the hearing opened Attorney Untermeyer said 50 proposed witnesses had been excused because the committee desires to close the inquiry tomorrow.

Mr. Joyce said he was security clerk (Continued on page eight, column one)

KIAMIL PASHA GIVES UP POST OF GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Kiamil Pasha, grand vizier of the Turkish empire, today resigned his post.

LONDON—Dr. S. Daneff, Bulgarian plenipotentiary, officially announced today that an agreement had been reached between his country and Rumania. This followed despatches from Constantinople that the Porte would yield to the demands of the allies.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, announced that he would reconvene the peace conference on Monday afternoon.

Dr. Daneff stated that Rumania would receive a strip of territory in Silistria on the Bulgarian-Rumanian frontier as the price of her neutrality, and Bulgaria would at once dismantle her Silistrian forts.

St. Petersburg despatches say that Russia will demobilize her military reservists and the Black sea fleet.

The ambassadorial conversations were resumed this afternoon at the foreign office, and it was said that the ambassadors would be authorized to resolve themselves into a formal conference to take up the questions of Albania and Crete and other matters that the Turkish-Balkan settlement will refer to the great powers.

NAVY STATION TREATY SIGNATURE DEMANDED

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(By the United Press)

ROOM FOR SUPREME COURT IN ADDITION TO STATE HOUSE SOUGHT

Representative Martin M. Lomasney Makes Proposal at Hearing Before Committee of Legislature

DISCUSSION BEGUN

Member Asks About Reported Agreement by Which State Was to Use Suffolk Court House

Representative Martin M. Lomasney urged that the state supreme court have quarters in the proposed extension to the State House at a continued hearing on the plans at the State House today.

When asked by one of the committeemen if it were not a fact that the county was supposed to provide quarters for the supreme court in the Suffolk county court house in Pemberton square in return for the payment by the state of one third of the cost of additions to the court house several years ago, Mr. Lomasney said that, if this were so, the county should refund to the state the amount paid.

The committee was told at the last hearing by Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, that the cost of enlarging the courthouse was \$900,000 and that the state had paid one third. Mr. Stevens also told of the agreement, which he said was only verbal so far as he knew, by which the state was to have in return permanent quarters for the supreme court.

R. Clifton Sturgis, one of the architects employed on the plans, gave information relative to certain costs. He said the cost of building the proposed wings in marble would be about \$100,000 more than the cost as estimated for brick.

It is proposed by the architects to have the present Bulfinch front and the two wings painted white. Mr. Sturgis said that it costs about \$800 to paint the Bulfinch front its present yellow color and that this painting is done at intervals of two, three and four years. The architects have estimated, he said, that the cost of painting this front and the proposed wings could be about \$1300.

Of this amount \$471 would have to be expended if the wings were constructed of marble, leaving \$829 as the expense for the painting if the wings were constructed of brick instead of marble.

MEASURE TO PROTECT BIRDS IS APPROVED BY BOSTON OFFICIAL

Salem D. Charles, chairman of the street commissioners and president of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, today expressed his gratification at the passage of a bill in the United States Senate yesterday for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds throughout the United States.

Mr. Charles, who was notified of the passage of the bill by telegram, was assured that Congressman Weeks would exert every effort for the final enactment of the measure. He says that the law will be of great benefit to farmers and market gardeners in Massachusetts and that many of the birds which have been lost to the state for so many years will return.

EXTENDED STATION AT COPLEY SQUARE IN NEW SUBWAY SOUGHT

Extension of the proposed Copley square subway station platform 80 feet so that it would reach Exeter street was sought by business men representing the Boylston Street Merchants Association today at a hearing before the Boston transit commissioners. About 50 were present.

George A. Crocker presided. It was agreed that business in that section of the city warranted more room than was being allowed in the proposed plan.

An alternative plan was put forward by several men present to build a station at Park square and one at Berkeley street as well as the Copley square station. This would adequately handle all the traffic in a large area, it was contended.

The commissioners informed the petitioners that they had power to build only one station.



Capt. Edmund S. Manson receives approval of Governor's council and is welcomed by shipping interests

EVERY REGULAR MONITOR READER AND SUBSCRIBER KNOWS THE POWER FOR GOOD OF A CLEAN DAILY NEWSPAPER LIKE THE MONITOR, MANY OF THEM KNOW OF PARTICULAR INSTANCES WHERE THIS NEWSPAPER HAS BEEN BOTH THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT MEANS OF HELPING MANY WHO NEEDED ASSISTANCE IN VARIOUS WAYS. THOSE WHO ARE DAILY SENDING THEIR MONITORS TO OTHERS ARE INCREASING THE HELPFULNESS OF EACH ISSUE OF THE PAPER JUST THAT MUCH.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States 2c
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If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

ENGLISH BARRISTER WHO TESTIFIES HERE LEAVES FOR EUROPE

William F. Hamilton, K. C., of London, Eng., left Boston by train at 1 o'clock a. m. today, accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton, to board the Lusitania, which sailed for England from New York this morning. To enable the British barrister to leave in time to get the boat Judge Fessenden held a night session of the superior civil court Wednesday evening. Mr. Hamilton began his testimony in the morning, continued in the afternoon and finished in the evening.

Aside from the novelty of a night session the spectacle of any one other than a judge of a United States court expounding law to a jury was unusual. Mr. Hamilton was a witness for the defendants in the suits of the Electric Welding Company, Ltd., a London corporation, against Frederick H. Prince and other Americans, seeking to enforce payment of subscriptions for stock in the corporation.

The English law bearing on the issue of liability must be proved as any other fact in the case, and it was necessary to have the law of England explained to the jury.

Prof. Joseph H. Beale of the Harvard law school testified for the plaintiffs, giving his interpretation of the English law relating to the subject matter of the suit, and Mr. Hamilton came from England to testify for the defense. The courtroom was crowded with Boston lawyers.

The case which is being tried went to the supreme court in 1909, after Judge Hardy of the superior court had found for the defendants. The supreme court ordered a new trial of the case, which is now on.

The supreme court in so ordering stated that the interpretation of the English law touching the suit is a question of fact proper for a jury to pass upon. This was an unprecedented decision.

"I think the American courts are very dilatory," said Mr. Hamilton last evening. "This is the third time the case has been tried, it began in 1894. In England, even if the case had been appealed, the facts would have had to be brought before the highest court, the House of Lords, within three years."

"I was much impressed by the proclamation read before the proceedings began, that ended, 'God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts.' I had thought it was going to read, 'the commonwealth of the United States.' The great importance of the state in a republic struck me."

Except for his comment upon the law's delays, the English barrister had nothing but good to say of America, which he has visited before and knows well.

PACIFIC DIRECTORS AT WORK
WASHINGTON—Nothing definite has been accomplished yet in the negotiations between the government and the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads for the dissolution of the merger of those two roads, said Attorney-General Wickham on Wednesday. The part of the plan now under consideration is understood to be the separation of the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific, and turning it over to the Union Pacific, giving that road an extension from Ogden to the Pacific coast.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Garden of Allah."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
HOLLIS—"Mrs. Fiske."
KEITH'S—"Vaudeville."
MAJESTIC—"Randy Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Women."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
SHUBERT—"Annie Russell's Company."
ST. JAMES—"The Lion and the Mouse."
TREMONT—"Milestones."

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Elsie Ferguson."
COLONIAL—"Kiddie Hood."
FINE ARTS—"Irish Players."
ILLINOIS—"Count of Luxembourg."
LARAMIE—"Girl at the Gate."
MICKERS—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Mornin'!"
POWERS—"John Mason."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Pine Feathers."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CABINO—"The Firefly."
CHILDREN—"The Firefly-Packetty House."
COMEDY—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Girl."
COMEDY—"The Girl at the Gate."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTY-EIGHT STREET—"Wm. Collier."
GARDEN—"Hamlet."
HOLLIS—"The Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LITTLE—"Rutherford and Son."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Spring Maid."
PARK—"Lina Abrahams."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

SKY PARLORS

The martin house on a great tall pole in our garden seemed to me to be lots farther from the ground than a martin house should be. So I asked the martin if he liked his place to sleep and sup. So high in the air. "Oh, yes," said he, "It's only one flight up."

When he is through with his official duties and his world touring Mr. Taft, with his happy smile and his hearty good cheer will prove a welcome addition to the New Haven college faculty, where he will be "a Yale fellow well met."

IN THE DARK

At our Browning Club meeting the lights all went out.
And we found ourselves—what a great lack!
As we had been, you know, when the lights were aglow,
All a-groping about in the dark.

WEDDING KNOT

"How did that game of hearts which Wilkins was playing with that young lady from Chicago when I was here last summer come out?"
"In a tie."

Nothing more clearly indicates the cause of the high cost of living than does the fact that whereas, a few years ago, the head of the household would bicker with the dealer over the price of a pair of rubbers, now he orders a hundred-dollar set of tires for his auto and says nothing about it.

FOR EXAMPLE

Customer—I wish to subscribe for some high-class publications.
News Dealer—Yes, sir. Will you have your list include the Aviators' Journal and the Aeroplane Times?

PASSING IT ON

"Don't you believe that Smithers suffers from an exaggerated ego?"
"Not so much as do the ones to whom he addresses himself."

TOWN AND CITY OFFICIALS MEET

The Massachusetts Association of City Solicitors and Town Counsel dined and held its annual election of officers at the City Club Wednesday night. President Ernest H. Vaughan of Worcester presided. H. W. Wadleigh of Lynn is the new president and J. Joseph Doherty of Springfield was elected treasurer. Edward Elder of Medford is secretary.

Those present included Samuel C. Bennett of Weston, Joseph Burdett of Hingham, M. E. S. Clemmons of Wakefield, Harvey L. Boutwell of Malden, James J. Sheehan of Peabody, George A. Sweetzer of Hull, James F. Aylward of Cambridge, Amos L. Taylor of Belmont, Harry James of Chelsea, Albert P. Worthen of Weymouth, H. Ashley Bowen of Swampscott, James A. Holman of Norwood and Frederick Miller of Malden.

NAVY YARD TO BE CLOSELY WATCHED

As the result of observations made last Sunday an order was issued yesterday by Capt. J. W. Oman, executive officer of the Charlestown navy yard, by direction of Capt. DeWitt Coffman, the commandant, that watchmen and patrol make periodical inspection of the yard on Sundays, holidays and weekdays outside of working hours, apprehend all children under 17 years unaccompanied by parents or guardians, or unauthorized visitors and visitors who are not behaving in a proper manner and escort them to the gate.

It was also stated that hereafter on all days all visitors aboard warships at the yard will be required to leave a full half hour before sundown.

STATE EXHIBITS PLAN FOR CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the Turnbull bill creating a commission to report on the feasibility of establishing at the national capital a permanent exposition of American resources, science and art, to consist of a series of exhibitions by the several states housed in their own buildings, are promised this week.

The proposal is that each state grant a fund for its own permanent building which shall at once advertise the state and beautify the capital. Governors and commercial organizations of many states have endorsed the plan.

LUNCHEON CLUB GIVES DINNER TO HOTEL MANAGER



FRANK C. HALL

Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset, was honored guest at a dinner at that hotel by the Luncheon Club last evening. Members and wives were entertained in the assembly room with an illustrated lecture on Panama by Congressman-elect Allen T. Treadway. Mr. Hall, Stephen H. Robin and Linfield Damon, manager of the Hotel Thorndike, spoke. There were about 185 present. Those at the head table in addition to Mr. Hall, John H. Lee, toastmaster, and invited guests, were Charles L. Holt and Willard N. Hall. The entertainment and reception committees were composed of Willard N. Hall, chairman; Arthur E. Dorr, W. Munroe Hill, Leon E. Damm and Lewis G. Joel; Harry W. Davis, chairman; Samuel Asher, Julius A. Zinn, Robert A. Skinner, Joseph A. Gahn, W. E. C. Goudy and Dr. James H. Stevens. Gilbert A. Daggett was the musical director.

CITY CLUB IS NEAR HALF-WAY MARK IN MONEY CAMPAIGN

Unless there is a marked falling off in the rate that funds for the new Boston City Club building are coming in, the \$100,000 mark will be passed today. This is the halfway mark in the campaign, as \$200,000 worth of debenture bonds are being sold. According to Civic Secretary Addison L. Winslip, the numbers are responding well to the requests for subscriptions.

Results of the efforts of the 10 teams during the first three days are as follows: First day, \$32,750; second, \$30,000; third, \$29,450. This makes a total of \$92,200 reported at last night's gathering.

Captains of the teams reported as follows:

Team	Yesterdays	Total
John A. Vondry	\$9,000	\$21,500
George V. Rogers	950	3,200
Leonard Hargrave	2,850	9,500
W. Stawford Field	3,250	11,700
Albert H. Houghton	4,400	13,500
Louis E. Grosvenor	3,000	9,100
Joseph D. Dillworth	1,900	10,450
Charles L. Burrell	750	3,350
Arthur E. Gates	1,350	4,050
Howard B. Grace	1,000	4,200
Totals	\$29,450	\$92,200

Addresses were made at a dinner of the team members by J. W. Rollins, vice-president of the City Club; James P. Munroe and Dr. H. B. Groves.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEDGE GIVEN BY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Preliminary to the debate on the amendment giving votes to women, which will come up in the House of Commons in connection with the franchise bill set for debate and division Friday, David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, took a deputation of suffragists this afternoon that he pledged the government's support of any amendment that was acceptable to the House of Commons.
He denied emphatically that Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, or any other member of the cabinet would resign should votes for women be lost or become a law.

THEATER IS CALLED AGENCY TO UPLIFT BOY AND GIRL THOUGHT

"Children as Playgoers" was the subject discussed at a meeting held in behalf of an improved drama in the assembly hall of the public library building last evening. The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the drama committee of the Fathers and Mothers Club, Miss Lotta Clark, chairman.

An unexpected feature was the attendance of Miss Ethel Downie who played the part of Mytil in "The Blue Bird," and has appeared here in child parts with Francis Wilson, Margaret Anglin and others. Miss Downie answered a number of questions regarding the child on the stage. Stage life was attractive to the child, she said, but under present conditions it was not as beneficial to him as regular attendance at school would be.

Edward Vroom, late of the Drury Lane theater, London, threw light upon the effect of the theater upon the child thought. He said the drama could be made a powerful agency in the education and uplift of the child. It is strong and vivid in its appeal, he said, shaping the aspirations of a child to a high or low plane. The theater he believed to be a powerful factor for good or ill in a community and no effort should be spared on the part of the public to so govern and control it as to make it serve only the highest possible ends.

Miss Alice H. Spaulding, instructor of English in Brookline high school, gave an account of the place of the drama in the modern educational work of the schools.

FISHERMEN HOPE TO STOP SALE OF TRAWLER CATCH

Immediate legislation prohibiting the sale of fish caught by steam trawlers and barring importation to the United States of such fish is being sought by many employed in the fishing industry. They declare against the gill net methods of the trawlers, saying that such practice is fast depleting the supply of ground fish on the banks of Newfoundland and placing the control of the fishing grounds in the hands of financial interests.

As the United States can control only coast waters the trawlers are not prevented from operating on the high seas, say the fishermen, who urge a law to prohibit the sale of fish caught by steam trawl methods in lieu of an international agreement which they say would take a number of years to negotiate.

A. B. Alexander, dean of the United States government fisheries experts, has studied the methods of the fishermen on a cruise aboard the steam trawler Crest. The fishermen say they place much reliance on the testimony of this expert in securing the proposed legislation.

REPUBLICANS JOIN PROGRESSIVE LIST

Eighteen former Republicans and one former Democrat changed their party enrollment to that of Progressive yesterday. Among these were Charles E. Ware, Jr., the state treasurer of the Progressives. In all about 50 Bostonians have done likewise within the last few days.

The Democrat to change his enrollment yesterday was Rudolph F. Watson, of 246½ Leyden street, East Boston.

The former Republicans to change their enrollment were as follows: Warren A. Nutting of 110 Tremont street, ward 7; Lester G. Day of 83 Ardale street, ward 23; Michael F. Burke, 1763 Commonwealth avenue, ward 25; Charles B. Moseley of 16 Beaumont street, ward 24; Maynard F. Moseley, same address; Arthur H. Gifford, 321 Saratoga street, ward 1; Charles H. Warren, 20 Lorraine street, ward 23; Alfred J. Sayce, 15 Farquhar street, ward 23; John E. Cotter, 91 Pineknay street, ward 11; Herbert S. Laul, 102 Radcliffe street, ward 20; Harrison Whittemore, 37 Brent street, ward 24; Norman McBean, 137 West Newton street, ward 12; Charles E. Ware, Jr., 47 Brimmer street, ward 11; Herbert W. Ruggles, 76 Norfolk street, ward 24; James A. Cummings, 235 Warren street, ward 21; Henry C. Whitney, 43 Rockland street, ward 21; Harris F. Lane, 31 Aspinwall road, ward 20, and Ralph P. Lane, 26 Millet street, ward 20.

Louis Rosenblum, general manager of the Greater New York Film Company, gave this testimony and said his own company, which he described as the only independent one, obtains them under a court injunction.

ACTION IS DROPPED ON GORDON ORDER

After a hearing last Wednesday the House committee on rules voted against further consideration of Representative Gordon's order for an investigation of statements relative to improper conduct on the part of certain Democratic representatives alleged to have been published in a paper said to be controlled by Mayor Fitzgerald.

GOVERNOR SENDS IN APPOINTMENTS

As successor to Charles S. Davis, special justice in the third district court of Plymouth, who resigned because of removal to Boston, Governor Foss late Wednesday named John F. Vahey of Plymouth.

Other nominations sent to the executive council were: Dr. Oscar Richardson of Boston, associate medical examiner for Suffolk; Peter H. Savage of Lowell, state board of registration in embalming; Dr. William C. Mackie of Brookline, associate medical examiner for Norfolk county; Mary L. McQuaid of Springfield, Massachusetts commission on the blind and Michael Flynn, 2d, of Stockbridge, master in chancery in Berkshire county; Dr. Edward W. Smith, associate medical examiner in Hampden, and Dr. John E. McGrath, associate medical examiner in Middlesex, were reappointed. Mary F. Townsley of Springfield is renamed as a trustee of Monson state hospital.

MAYOR ORDERS NEW SIX-MONTH CONTRACT WITH RISING SUN CO.

A six-months extension of contract will be given the Rising Sun Street Lighting Company on Feb. 1, according to instructions given to Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works by Mayor Fitzgerald.

The city will pay \$23.60 a lamp to the Rising Sun company, a price fixed five years ago, and \$1.30 higher than a price named by the same company two years ago as the price in a new contract. This means that the plan for municipal ownership of the lighting plant will not be carried out in the administration of Mayor Fitzgerald.

It is almost two years since the city council, with the approval of the finance commission and the Chamber of Commerce, voted to appropriate by loan \$300,000 for the purchase of lamps. Bids were asked and the Graetzin lamp firm was found to be the lowest bidder. The mayor, however, on the ground that the duty had not been figured in the price of the Graetzin, which is an imported lamp, refused to award the contract and bids were advertised again. This time the Graetzin was the lowest and Commissioner Rourke informed the city council that he was ready to install them. Now the mayor orders another extension.

WASHINGTON—Improper and illegal use of railroad passes is being investigated by the interstate commerce commission. The inquiry has proceeded far enough to show, in the language of the commission, that "carriers have very generally obeyed the letter of the law," but it is indicated that "the issuance of passes for state travel has operated to defeat the purpose of the act to regulate commerce; and that the moving consideration of such passes has been the routing of interstate shipments of property."

THREAD INQUIRY NEAR CLOSE
WASHINGTON—The department of justice has practically finished an extended investigation of the American Thread Company, the so-called thread trust, to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated. The agents conducting the inquiry for many months will soon report to Attorney-General Wickersham, who will decide whether the facts justify an anti-trust suit. It is said that much of the company is owned in Scotland.

ADVERTISING CALLED NECESSITY
COLUMBUS, O.—J. W. Adams, general manager of the Daily Newspaper Association, made an address on national merchandising and advertising at the annual convention of associated Ohio dailies Wednesday. Advertising, he said, was a necessary part of business machinery.

PICTURE GIVEN TO VERMONT

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—A portrait of Col. Albert Clarke, late secretary of the Boston Home Market Club, the gift of Julia and Ellen Pierce, relatives of Colonel Clarke, was presented to the state of Vermont in Representatives hall last night. Gen. Charles K. Darling of Boston made the address.

LADIES' NIGHT TO BE HELD
Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh will be the principal guest and speaker at the annual ladies' night of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, which will be held with a reception and dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening.

DARTMOUTH HEAD'S ALUMNI TOUR TO END WITH BOSTON VISIT

Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, will complete his trip to the various alumni associations of the institution when he attends the dinner to be given by the Boston alumni association at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow evening. At this gathering two of the speakers will be John Huston Finley, president of the College of the City of New York and Prof. Charles H. Richardson, formerly head of the English department of Dartmouth College.

The assembly will be the largest ever held by the Boston association and it is expected that more than 500 graduates and friends from all over New England will welcome the president. Since leaving Hanover, N. H., late in December, President Nichols has stopped with the Association of Central and Western New York, at Rochester, the Dartmouth Club of Ohio at Cleveland, Cincinnati Association at Cincinnati, St. Louis Association at St. Louis, the Great Divide Association at Denver, "Of the Plains" Association at Omaha, Northwest Association at Minneapolis, Chicago Association at Chicago, Washington Association of Washington, New York Association and Club of New York.

With the message he brings to the Boston alumni his trip will end after a talk before the Dartmouth Lunch Club at Worcester Saturday.

President Finley was compelled to cancel important engagements to accept an invitation to attend the dinner. While not a Dartmouth graduate, he holds an honorary degree from the college. He worked his way through Knox College, taught a district school, worked on a farm and learned the printer's trade. From this beginning he became eventually president of his own college, and in 1903 president of the College of the City of New York. He has served professorships in Leland Stanford and Princeton universities.

Professor Richardson is said to be one of the most popular men who ever served on the Dartmouth faculty.

PASSES UNDER SCRUTINY
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ROXBURY DISTRICT IS TO HAVE NEW MODERN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

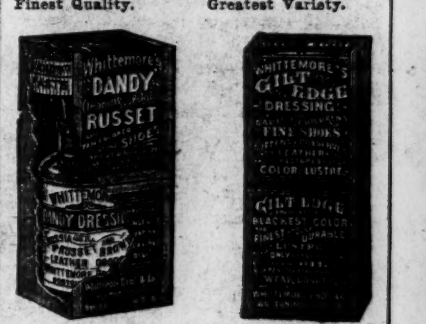
Work is expected to be started immediately on erection of a new telephone exchange in Roxbury, to be located on Waverley street, near Warren street. The building will probably be completed by Aug. 1. It will have two stories and basement, and will be of first class steel and masonry construction. The building will front 88 feet on Waverley street, and will extend back the entire depth of the lot, 134 feet. The basement building will contain the battery room, gas engine room, cable vault and space for heating and ventilating apparatus.

On the first floor will be the retiring room for the operators, the sitting room, the luncheon room and also toilet and locker rooms. In the rear of the first floor will be located the terminal room.

The second floor will be used as the operating room. The switchboard equipment will be constructed on the very latest designs and will consist of seven sections of machine-ringing trunk switchboard for the handling of calls from other exchanges to the Roxbury exchange, and 17 sections of local switchboard. This will make a total of 72 operating positions at the start, with opportunities for such extensions as future conditions may require.

The subscribers in the Roxbury district have rapidly increased during the past two or three years, but the present office will meet all demands until the first part of 1914, when the new equipment will be installed and ready for operation. It is said the new exchange and its site cost about \$300,000.

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W. E. COREY TESTIFIES TO AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN RAIL MAKERS

Former Head of United States Steel Corporation Tells Prosecutors Home Market Was Not Invaded

MERGER DEFENDED

NEW YORK—William E. Corey, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, testified Wednesday in the federal suit to dissolve the corporation that as late as 1910 an understanding had existed with foreign rail manufacturers under which the Steel Corporation agreed not to compete with them in their own countries and foreign manufacturers in turn agreed not to seek business in the United States.

Mr. Corey and Theodore Roosevelt were the only witnesses heard on Wednesday, the latter testifying in his office at the Outlook building in the morning. Mr. Roosevelt defended the approval of the merger of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and said he would do the same thing over again today.

Mr. Corey was heard in a down-town office and gave the government the first testimony it has been able to get in support of its allegation that the corporation took part in an international steel rail pool.

"It was understood," said Mr. Corey, "that competition should be restricted to neutral markets, countries which did not produce steel rails."

Whether in these markets there was any understanding with foreign producers as to prices and a division of tonnage, the witness professed ignorance. "Wasn't Mexico assigned to the United States Steel Corporation?" asked Judge Dickinson.

"I should not say so," replied the witness.

"Was Mexico assigned to any one?" "I don't know about that."

Mr. Corey explained that he had little to do with making the arrangements himself, but had gained his knowledge from James A. Farrell when in charge of the corporation's export business, who has since succeeded the witness as president of the corporation. Mr. Farrell, he said, had made trips abroad to discuss the matter with the foreign manufacturers.

Mr. Corey testified to the existence of a steel rail pool among American manufacturers as late as 1904, under which the prices of rails were kept on an even keel and business divided. In this the Steel Corporation participated, he said, and was represented at meetings by Judge Elbert H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab or himself.

Mr. Corey testified further that one of the reasons the United Steel Company was taken over by the corporation was that it was getting customers from the Carnegie company. The United company, he said, had built 12 plants for the manufacture of steel by the open hearth process, at that time a new method. As soon as the corporation secured control, blast furnaces belonging to the Sharon company, a subsidiary of the United, had been dismantled, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt testified that, no matter what might have been the motives behind the United States Steel Corporation when it absorbed the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company five years ago, as President of the United States he would have sanctioned the deal.

"Not one thing could have been known about the company which could have altered my action," he said emphatically. "I was dealing with a panic."

The colonel was on the stand for nearly two hours. He clapped his hands and shouted "Hurrah!" when he stepped down. At times he upbraided Judge Dickinson, counsel for the government for asking questions about "things I don't know."

Asked about his testimony before the Stanley committee, the colonel repeated his denial of having been deceived by Messrs. Frick and Gary, and declared that he would do the same thing over again today.

CITY PLUMBER TELLS OF BUILDING ADVANCE

RICHMOND, Va.—Building trades in this city in 1912 experienced a prosperous year, according to the annual report of City Inspector of Plumbing Thomas M. Lander, and the number of new houses erected exceeds that of any previous year. Plumbing inspections and tests were made in 666 new buildings erected last year.

During the year, says the report, 2217 inspections of additions and alterations in plumbing were made. This work included additions to houses, and other plumbing improvements in old houses.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL BILL IS BLOCKED

WASHINGTON—Opponents of the House bill passed by the Senate to appropriate \$2,000,000 for a "Greek temple" memorial structure to Abraham Lincoln in Potomac Park here, conducted a successful filibuster late Wednesday against the submission of a favorable committee report on the measure.

Adjournment finally was forced and Representative Garner of Texas gave notice that parliamentary technicalities would be exhausted to prevent the report getting before the House next Wednesday.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD



Miss Ethel Warwick as she appears in scene in Hastings' play, "The Tide"

"THE TIDE"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Basil Macdonald Hastings won an immediate reputation. His first play, "The New Sin," came as a surprise. Though its cleverness was a little self-conscious and its plot somewhat fantastic, it was nevertheless fresh, seriously written, with plenty of good things in it to hear, and with a note of tragedy in its characterization and bitter irony that certainly did not fail to stir the imagination.

Mr. Hastings' latest play, "The Tide," produced by Miss Ethel Warwick at the Queen's theater, was probably written some time ago, at least any one who admired "The New Sin" would prefer to think so. It is the work of a very young man, a clever young man who admires Mr. Chesterton's adroitness. The characters, all of them well known to the theater, talk at considerable length in broad generalizations.

Sometimes there is quite a clever twist in the dialogue which produces an easy laugh, or again, something hits the imagination of the young man in the theater, enabling him to say: "flow true that is!" Motherhood and the return to nature are almost breezily discussed, they are apparently such simple facts that you have merely to invoke them to find yourself on the bedrock of sound common sense, productive of health, happiness, and as many of the virtues as are good for you. To live in the open air and enjoy with appetite onions and other simple good things, to listen to the dictates of one's heart and believe that life is tremendously worth living so long as one is obedient to natural instincts—these are the prime rules, intelligently followed, must inevitably bring the rewards due to the honest and deserving. True, there are complications, but these are the result of a hypocritically muddled system, and if the play, ending with the third act, leaves the issue in some doubt, there is a sort of underlying assurance that nature, if left alone, will ultimately make it all right. "The Tide" is in short the work of a young man whose inexperience allows him to indulge in generalizations and whose capacity for fine and sometimes clever dialogue, will enable him to be taken quite seriously by a considerable section of the British public.

Miss Ethel Warwick plays the role of an unfortunate young woman who has been deceived in her youth and whose child has been taken away from her. After a life of vacuous amusement a kindly doctor sends her to Guernsey, where she lives the simple life of a fisher-girl. There, unknown to her but not unknown to her friend the doctor, she meets her daughter, grown up and engaged to an unsophisticated young officer. This girl has been adopted by a kindly couple who have no children of their own, she, however, believes herself to be their daughter. Unfortunately the officer becomes extremely attracted to the unknown lady who is leading an unconventional life. In the third act (there was originally a fourth) the girl turns fiercely on the woman who she thinks has taken from her her lover. When she learns that this woman is in reality her mother, her whole being is revolted at the idea. The gentle foster-mother, however, assures the unhappy mother that the girl will in time turn to her, and the woman, it is to be hoped, finds some consolation in the meantime by marrying the doctor.

Miss Ethel Warwick, in the leading role, plays a part of many changing moods with much intelligence. There are times when her voice hardly seems under control, nor does she succeed in getting into it a sufficient amount of warmth and depth of feeling. Miss Warwick is, however, already a popular actress and there is no reason why she should not be a successful one. Mr. Norman Trevor does all that is possible with the role of the kindly and robust doctor, and Miss Cicely Hamilton, as the foster-mother, has made a real success in, perhaps, the most sympathetic part

in the play. She tells of her longing for a child of her own, and how that as the years went by she had become "a little odd," and had played with dolls pretending they were her children. It was the little foster-child that had saved her, and had brought her out of this abnormal eccentricity. Miss Hamilton's performance was as intelligent as her performance of Mrs. Knox in "Fanny's First Play," but her acting is still a little crude. The part was, moreover, one that any experienced actress would gladly play.

"THE RIVALS"

Miss Annie Russell and her old English comedy company presented Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals," Wednesday afternoon and evening. The performance will be repeated this evening. The charming production of "She Stoops to Conquer" will be the bill for the rest of the week.

Charm is the prevailing quality of Miss Russell's revival of "The Rivals"; the delicate charm of old-time manners, the charm of real rather than traditional stage humor, and the charm of simple and highly effective settings in which the expanse of stage is reduced to bring the settings into correct proportions with the size of human beings.

Miss Russell is grace and delicacy itself as Lydia, and there is winsome fun in all she does. The lines of satirizing sentiment which Sheridan has given her were read with a subtlety, and appreciation of their literary flavor, such as they have not received from any other Lydia in years. She was always a pretty picture in the simple and harmonious gowns of curious cut and on her curls rested a most coquettish lace cap.

The version that Miss Russell has prepared cuts away a great deal of the emulating horseplay that has accumulated, through the years on this comic classic. There is little of the storming and strutting that used to be done in the scenes between the Absolutes. The scene of the writing of the challenge by Acres is managed with naturalness. Without the old time elaboration Sir Lucius merely tells Acres to copy the message, then goes out. During the beginning of David's lamentations Acres is busy re-writing the letter, and this provides a natural contrast to the robust fooling between them later. There are many such instances throughout the performance.

George Giddens gave an authoritative, human and unctuous characterization of Acres, who was never a clown for a moment. There is fine characterization in this role as Sheridan wrote it, and a real man beneath the brilliant artificialities of some of the turns of dialogue. It is good to watch a ripe actor such as Mr. Giddens, in an unflagging pleasure just to listen to the inflections of his kindly, resonant voice.

Miss Paget was a satisfactory Mrs. Malaprop, clear voiced and authoritative in style. Mr. Westley was admirable as the sentimental Faulkland, a difficult role to play well. Mr. Yorke was a buoyant and dashing Captain Absolute. Mr. Permain as Sir Anthony was adequate, as were all the others.

The settings are a delight in their simplicity. The stage is never over-dressed, never too bare. The cream walls of Mrs. Malaprop's room are lined in simple dark panels and there are a few light pieces of furniture with the spindling legs of the period. The only strong note among all this delicate lightness is in the small scene at the fireplace and in the lines of two Japanese vases with no bouquets in them, but one or two lovely roses. The lodgings of Acres and Absolute were similarly effective and all had the reasonably low ceilings of real rooms.

Sir Anthony Absolute..... Fred W. Permain
Captain Jack Absolute..... Oswald Yorke
Faulkland..... John Westley
Bob Acres..... George Giddens
Sir Lucius O'Trigger..... Thomas E. Fallon
Paget..... Harold Meltzer
David..... Littlefield Power
Mrs. Malaprop..... Efflorett Paget

Lydia Languish..... Annie Russell
Julia..... Henrietta Goodwin
Lucy..... Katherine Clarendon

BOSTON NOTES

The engagement of "Disraeli" at the Plymouth theater has been extended until Feb. 1 and possibly later.

Authorities on house decoration declare that the interiors Mrs. Fiske has prepared for "The High Road," the Sheldon drama in which she is now acting at the Hollis, are in the finest taste, and surpass almost everything of the kind hitherto attempted in America on the stage.

Miss Grace Elliston, guest star at the St. James theater will appear next week in the leading role of "The Three of Us" with Mr. Gulesian's company.

Burton Holmes will give his first talks on India Friday evening and Saturday afternoon at Tremont Temple.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN MAY SEE MR. WILSON; RETURNS TO BOSTON

That John Huston Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, is arranging a meeting between President-elect Wilson and Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Antarctic explorer, was learned from representatives of the latter, after he reached Boston this morning from New York.

If details are arranged with President-elect Wilson it is expected that Captain Amundsen's ship Fram will be the first foreign vessel to pass through the Panama canal next August or September on its way from San Francisco to Newport News, where by the courtesy of the government it will be fitted up for its five-year cruise in the Arctic. With him on his ship will be Rear Admiral Peary, it is said, as well as several other explorers. The announcement of the changes in his plans was made late yesterday afternoon by Captain Amundsen's manager, Edwin B. Hesser.

In the early spring of 1915 he will start on his trip to the north and hopes to reach the heretofore unexplored Crocker land in order to go into winter quarters there.

After the exploration of Crocker land Captain Amundsen will turn the Fram southward and coast around Prince Patrick island and the northwestern passage which he made some years ago. He will again cross from the northern part of Alaska to Russian Siberia because the polar flow of which he hopes to take advantage does not originate, as generally supposed, directly at Behring straits.

Captain Amundsen, in addition to his views taken in the Antarctic ocean, will give with his two lectures in Tremont temple today views from the Arctic, taken by him when he discovered the northwest passage.

READING MASONS INSTALL OFFICERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Reading Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M., held its election and installation of officers in Reading Wednesday evening at which Frank F. Cook of Winthrop, deputy grand high priest, officiated. Edgar O. Dewey of the Reading chapter assisted.

Officers chosen and installed were: Most excellent high priest, G. Walter Monegan; excellent king, Henry L. Hall; excellent scribe, Joseph H. Crosby; treasurer, Steven E. Ryder; secretary, George L. Pratt; chaplain, Arthur B. Weld; captain of the host, Leon H. Young; principal sojourner, Frank P. Strout; royal arch captain, Earl R. Martin; master of the third veil, Roy D. Jones; master of the second veil, Edward W. Perry; master of the first veil, James S. Thorne; junior steward, Dr. Charles E. Montague; senior steward, Edward Barker; organist, Charles W. Lee; Tyler, Frank L. Edgerly.

CARNIVAL WEEK IS PLANNED AGAIN

MALDEN, Mass.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade directors Wednesday evening, it was voted to hold another carnival week next September.

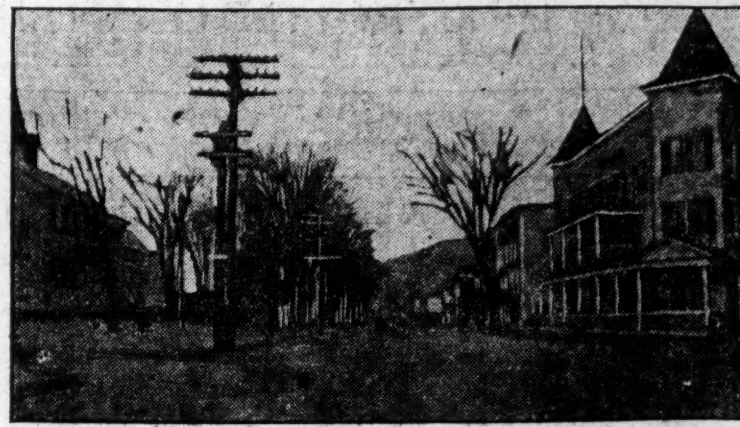
Committees of the board were elected as follows: Membership, P. J. McShane, W. E. Cunningham; finance, W. S. Kaulback, T. H. Fairbairn, A. F. Crocker; railroads, Edwin Troland, former Mayor G. L. Richards, W. E. Piper; mercantile affairs, J. T. Day, W. J. Caldwell, G. A. Blanchard; new industries, L. D. Marsh, E. A. Stevens, F. M. Prescott; publicity, J. R. Dean, F. L. Jordan, W. D. Bradstreet; municipal affairs, Alexander Kerr, J. J. Keane, S. K. Nason; legislative, Charles Schumaker, F. J. Perkins, C. E. Dennett; postal facilities, S. A. Hawke, C. P. Cuddey, W. P. Sheldon.

NEW OPPOSITION TO BOURNE PLAN

Forces opposed to the Bourne plan of beautifying Copley square have been joined by the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association, a newly organized body, which at a meeting in Copley Plaza hotel last night informally declared its disapproval of the project because of its traffic features.

A constitution and by-laws were to have been adopted; but a large number of members were not present, so this was put over to the next meeting.

MAIN STREET IN LISBON, N. H.



LISBON, N. H.—Manufacturing town and tourist resort of Ammonoosuc valley and White mountain district. Sugar Hill, at northern end, is one of the most popular summer places of the New Hampshire mountains, and commands a view which for beauty and extent is regarded by many as unparalleled in this noted region. Lisbon village has a manufactory of piano sounding boards and other accessories employing about 1000 men; wire mills and peg mills exporting about 10,000 barrels of shoe pegs annually to Europe, Asia, Australia and South America.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is rather curious, but on running over the characteristics of the best amateur players we know, there seems to be a greater difference between a good match player, than is noticeable among men. Is it that in business life a man is used to the personal element of opposition, and so almost without exception men are good match players? Some are good medalists, too, just as many women are exponents of an uphill game, but the point I want to bring out is that taken as a whole men are good in both kinds of golf, whereas among women this one shines as a medalist and that one as a match player; it is rarer to find the two qualities developed to a great degree in the one person among women than men. In other words, the two classes of golfers are more distinctly marked, and the difference in temperament more noticeable.

Temperament once more: that ubiquitous word! Nevertheless it is true it must be considered. It is a recognized fact that some people have the quality for medal and others for match play and it is as well to try to find out what is the ideal state of mind to be in successfully to accomplish one or the other; for after all it is merely a matter of practice to make oneself more or less proficient in that part of the game to which we feel ourselves less adapted by nature. Let us take a medal round first.

This is the usual form of professional competitions, principally because it takes up less time than match play tournaments. In a sense the personal element is absent and in another sense it is present. The companion of your joy for the round is suitably called your partner, not opponent. Every one knows what a great help it is to have some one who is anxious that you should do well and pleased if you are making a good score. The personal element of an opponent is thus done away with. Yet the opposition is there in that you are playing against the little bird carries the news in a professional tournament. How one of the great men on hearing some one handed in a low card asks, "What has So-and-So done?" On being told he has not made his return yet, he will probably ask, "What was he at the turn?" and on hearing he sizes up So-and-So's chances of beating the figure entered. Then you can see him mentally calculating what he himself must do each hole in.

Last year at Sandwich, the news came to Massey at the sixteenth hole that Sherlock had made a 73. Two fours would give him the same figures. The tricky seventeenth was beautifully played; on the green in two and the long putt rimmed the cup; almost a three. Never mind a four at the last would tie. The home hole is very long, and it takes two terrific shots to reach the green even in these days of the wonderful rubber cored balls. Two perfect shots he played, a drive and then his brassie laid the ball 15 feet from the flag. It was an up-hill putt, the roll a trifle to the right. Massey studied it carefully; he was so near that four. Too carefully; evidently the great can be too anxious. The ball stopped a yard short. I may be wrong but it seemed to me, an onlooker with nothing at stake, that he would have been wiser to have taken less care over it. It might not have left him so awkward a putt. Oh! so near to a four. He was visibly unsteady as he putted that last yard, and the ball trembled on the edge and did not go in. I have often wondered since what big jovial Massey felt about that first putt when the final returns showed that he had tied for first place. Perhaps if he had not known what Sherlock had done that first day he might have putted more confidently, and laid the first putt.

What, then, is the special frame of mind we are to adopt if we are to make a successful medal round and what particular things are we to strive for? A very useful hint was once given me by a fine medalist, when I bewailed my natural inaptitude for this form of competition. It gives me much pleasure to pass it on because it has been invaluable to me since. Before you go out to play, make a score out for yourself, putting down the number of strokes for each hole. Now this number may not be either bogie or par, but must represent the number of shots you yourself can do the hole in comfortably, with no flukes and no inexcusable mistakes. If one green is tricky and you know the usual two putts bogle allows is a hard proposition, allow yourself three. Just a easy, comfortable round, no pressing, well within your game, yet good, steady, careful golf. Now add up the total and you will be surprised how low a score it makes. It may

not be par, but it will not be far off. (I am not writing for the scratch man at the moment. He is supposed to beat bogie, and be on intimate terms with par.) Now, go out and remember your figures (or take the supposed card with you), and play each hole in as near to the number of shots you have allowed yourself. Forget the field, forget everything but these imaginary figures for each hole. You have set yourself no discouraging task, but one within your powers, if you can only play carefully and steadily. Never mind what so-and-so may do. He may be a brilliant medalist, but there is always the chance he may get a bad hole in the round. As for you, should that misfortune befall you, put it behind you as you would in match play. Perhaps a lucky putt later may redeem it. In a sense, it is almost like a bogie competition, but without the feeling of inferiority which the colored so unkindly thrusts upon the most of us, with its discouraging effect.

Cautious and careful is then to be our frame of mind; the things to be striven for—straightness, first of all, with its greater chances of avoiding trouble, for now if ever, you must keep out of bunkers and long grass. Do not attempt heroic carries, such are simple follies in a score competition. It always pays to play the safe, steady game when every penalty shot is so destructive of one's chances of distinguishing oneself. It was not for nothing that the rule was made allowing us to lift from any spot and place the ball with the loss of two strokes. So often we would have found the applying of it less costly than trying to play out. Another great point to be remembered is that from start to finish you must fix your whole attention on your game, and never slacken, and never look back on the holes you have played. Many players have a strong objection to knowing their score as they are playing. If very good, one is apt to get unsteady lest a bad hole be lying in wait to destroy it. If a bad hole is there, you are liable to feel that you might as well stop trying. Never do that. It is better to land in, than tear up, your card when it is poor (even if you are counted a strong player); every one knows we are all liable to an off day, and the sensation of seeing your name a long way down the list, though unpleasant, is nevertheless a good one as it puts you on your mettle next time.

GARMENT WORKERS MAKE NEW TERMS FOR SETTLEMENT

NEW YORK—Definite progress toward an amicable settlement of the garment workers' strike was hoped for today in the announcement from the headquarters of the United garment workers' union that a revised schedule of demands had been drawn up following last night's meeting and would be presented at another conference with a committee of manufacturers. It is hoped that the workers will return to the shops pending the arbitration of all their differences.

John Dyche, secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union went to court today to institute a suit for criminal libel against H. Magolin, an independent manufacturer, who charged at a meeting in the Hotel Imperial that he had information that the manufacturers in the association had paid the union leaders \$2000 to call off the strike of the waist and dress makers. The employees of the shops not in the waist and dress manufacturers' association are still on strike.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester faces a complete tie-up of its clothing industry as a result of a vote for a general strike taken last night. The employees of Adler Brothers, several hundred strong, walked out in a body today and other plants may be tied up later. The cutters met today and decided to join the other branches of the trade. The strikers demand an increase in wages and recognition of the union.

CHICAGO—Immediate settlement with the garment workers seemed less likely today when union organizers heard that several firms had sent back goods they were finishing for New York firms.

Representatives of the five Boston Ladies Garment Workers' unions did not call to see District Attorney Pelletier yesterday to ask him to take some action against manufacturers who have discharged employees because of their membership in the union. It is understood that the district attorney cannot aid the unions in these cases. The penal statute intended to apply has been declared unconstitutional.

HEBREW DELEGATES SEE DEDICATION OF THEIR UNION COLLEGE

Work of Founder Rabbi Wise in Upbuilding American Judaism Is Recalled at Ceremony During Council

RAISE FUND QUICKLY

CINCINNATI, O.—Probably the most notable event of the twenty-third biennial session of the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations took place Wednesday when the new buildings of the Hebrew Union College were dedicated and \$125,000 for the college's maintenance was subscribed within 20 minutes. This fund was raised to \$153,900 today.

Among those who contributed were Jacob H. Schiff, New York, \$30,000; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, \$25,000; W. L. Solomon, New York, \$10,000 and Adolph F. Ochs, New York, \$5,000.

Sigmund Rheinstrom presented the buildings to the union. Responses were made by J. Walter Freiberg, president, and Edward L. Heinsheimer, president of the board of governors.

Rabbi Jonah B. Wise of Portland, Ore., son of the founder of the college, the late Isaac M. Wise, delivered an oration.

A national museum of ceremonial objects is to be established by the union. Reports of committees and the election of an executive committee took up the final session today.

The dedication of the college took place under circumstances that recall in the most impressive manner what Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, also founder of the American Hebrew Congregations, did for the upbuilding of American Judaism.

There are present in attendance on the council more than 600 men and women delegates from every part of the United States. In his annual report President Freiberg of Cincinnati recommended a more liberal immigration policy toward the Jews, the creation of a national advisory committee, a pension fund for rabbis and a federation of Jewish women's congregational societies.

Among the delegates present are Jacob Schiff, New York; Julius Rosenwald and Rabbi Emil Hirsch, Chicago; Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

A feature of the convention is the organization of the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, already containing the names of 25,000 women resident in many sections of the country. Mrs. Abram Simon of Washington, D. C., was elected permanent chairman of the federation.

J. Walter Freiberg was reelected president of the union and Josiah Cohen of Pittsburgh was chosen vice-president.

The delegates assembled in Cincinnati recall with great interest how it was in this city that Rabbi Isaac M. Wise laid the foundation for the great work carried on ever since. His career has been vividly described by Rabbi David Philipson who in his introduction to Rabbi Wise's "Reminiscences," spoke about the great Jewish banner-bearer in part as follows:

"Isaac M. Wise was the most prominent figure among the Jews of America during a long period of time. He came to this country at a juncture when an organizer and a builder along new lines was needed. The man and the opportunity met in this instance."

The "Reminiscences" were published in 1901 and Rabbi Philipson further points out in his introduction that the time then was "perhaps too near to Dr. Wise and his achievements to be able to view them dispassionately and impartially from the purely objective standpoint. The future historian alone will be able to do this."

In conclusion Rabbi Philipson says: "I am convinced that these reminiscences will at once take a high place in American Jewish literature. They are unique. They constitute a real contribution to the history of the beginning of modern Judaism in America. The names of Isaac Mayer Wise will live forever in the institutions which he found—the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Hebrew Union College, the Central Conference of American Rabbis; but the man himself speaks for all time in these pages."

REBELS REPORTED SEEKING PEACE

WASHINGTON—Leaders of the Mexican rebels in the state of Chihuahua have asked the Madero government to discuss peace terms with them, according to state department despatches Wednesday. It is said that President Madero has sent special peace commissioners north on a special train to treat with the Chihuahua rebels.

The American force on the Mexican border was reduced Wednesday, when the war department ordered the withdrawal of two companies of the twelfth infantry, which have been on patrol duty near Tijuana, on the border of Lower California, for nearly a year.

JAPANESE FLORA DESCRIBED
SALEM, Mass.—J. K. L. Farquhar of Boston, delivered a lecture before the Salem club last evening on Japan and its bulbous plants and flowers.

J. C. EDWARDS PASSES AWAY
John C. Edwards, a lawyer of Boston, passed away Tuesday night at 90 Warren street, Brookline.

TURKEY IN DIFFICULT POSITION BECAUSE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Lest Ill-Informed People Should Revolt, Excuse of Coercion by Powers Has Been Sought at Each Turn

PRESSED IN ASIA

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The general tone of the press in Constantinople has been distinctly opposed to any surrender to what it regards as the excessive demands of the Balkan league. Whilst it is hard to say how far the press has really been reflecting public opinion, nevertheless, considering all that Constantinople has gone through during the past few months, the temper of the people has been an added proof of the staying power of the Muhammadan.

Although the attitude of the Turkish delegates at the peace conference has been criticized in almost every newspaper in Europe, as fundamentally insincere, nevertheless it must be borne in mind that the Turkish government all along have been careful to so censor the news disseminated in the capital that the full extent of the Turkish reverses has probably not yet been realized by the people generally, and that consequently any concessions to the allies which would have seemed to this ill-informed public opinion to be out of all proportion to the advantages which they have gained, might result in that uprising of the mob in Constantinople which from the beginning of the war has been one of the great fears of the government. This has been an explanation, to a large extent, of the Turkish attitude at St. James' palace.

While there was no doubt that concessions would come, they must come slowly; and at every turn the effort has been made to make it appear that Turkey has been obliged to submit to force majeure, if possible, in the shape of pressure brought to bear upon the Ottoman delegates by the great powers.

In an interview lately Osman Nizami Pasha, the second Turkish delegate, made a great point of the pressure brought to bear upon himself and his colleagues by the powers, and complained bitterly that nothing of the kind had ever been done in the case of the allies. There is also another point which is certainly occasioning the Turkish authorities considerable anxiety, and that is the growing unrest in the Turkish Asiatic provinces, and it is well recognized at the Porte that anything which tends to damage the prestige of the Ottoman government can only react adversely on its authority over these vast tracts, beside which Turkey-in-Europe is almost a negligible territorial quantity.

This unrest is especially noticeable in Armenia, where for some time past grave disorders have occurred, owing to the attacks made on Armenians by the southern Kurds, and by the systematic outrages on property and person perpetrated by the semi-barbarous levies which go to make up the Ottoman forces in these districts.

It will thus be seen that the Turkish government has been between the upper and nether millstones. It has been faced on the one hand by the opposition of the press and people to anything in the nature of concession, and by the obvious necessity of having its hands free as soon as possible to deal with disaffection in other parts of the empire.

RETAIL SHOE MEN DINE AND ELECT

The annual banquet and election of officers of the Associated Shoe Company, an organization of retail shoe dealers, was held at the Parker house Wednesday night, 75 attending. The association had as a guest the Rev. Albert C. Dreffenhack of Hartford, Conn., who spoke.

The officers elected are: D. F. Sullivan of Fall River, president; Lee Baker of Brockton, vice-president; J. F. Knowles of Hartford, secretary-treasurer; Thomas S. Childs of Holyoke, W. C. Goodwin of Fitchburg, James O'Sullivan of Lowell, George L. Damon of New Britain, Conn., L. C. Haynes of Springfield, and H. S. Chase of Laconia, N. H., directors.

PLAYGROUNDS ARE SUBJECT OF TALK

MELROSE, Mass.—Playgrounds were discussed by Mrs. John W. A. Sanborn of Roxbury before the Melrose Woman's Club, under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, yesterday afternoon in Soldiers Memorial building. The reception was in charge of Miss E. Gertrude Copeland and Mrs. Rowena G. Fisher.

Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, the federation president, reviewed the work during the past year. Other speakers were Mrs. William G. Shaw of Quincy, Mrs. Charles Lake of Cambridge, Mrs. J. Harry Poole of Brockton, Mrs. Fred G. Smith of Somerville.

PORTRAIT IS UNVEILED

A memorial portrait of the late Col. Albert Clarke, former secretary of the Home Market Club, was unveiled last evening in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the capitol at Montpelier, Vt.

ARABS OF CYRENAICA FIGHT FORCING ITALY INTO ACTION



(Copyright by the Exclusive News Agency)

The latest photograph of the King of Italy with his son, the Prince of Piedmont

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy—Vigorous measures in connection with the recent fighting at Benghazi and on the shores of the Syrtis are demanded by the Italian press.

Signor Bertolini, the colonial minister, together with the minister of war and the premier, have, it is stated by the Messaggero, held repeated conversations on the subject in which the King has

taken part, with the result that a serious movement will take place about the third week in January, a date corresponding with the drafting of fresh troops in the place of the discharged 1890 class. The Messaggero is of opinion that Enver Bey before leaving Cyrenaica had thoroughly fitted the Arabs to continue their resistance, and that Aziz Bey is still organizing guerrilla warfare in that district.

RECEPTION HELD IN NEW HOME OF HARVARD HEAD

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Mrs. Lowell were hosts last night in their new home at the annual university reception. More than 250 people, including members of the Harvard faculty and governing board, were present.

Although the receiving room of the new house was used Dec. 24, this was the first time that the house has been formally open. Hitherto the annual reception has been held in the Harvard Union.

The art treasures of the Harvard president and his collection of rare books have been transferred to the residence. It is said to be the plan of the Harvard president to donate his present new home to the university on retirement from the executive position as a permanent home for future presidents of the college.

President Lowell was presented with a silver bowl by the faculty.

COL. HAWTHORNE TALKS TO GUARD

Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Hawthorne, U. S. A., who recently returned from Japan and became commanding officer of the artillery district of Boston and commander of Ft. Warren, was the principal speaker at the annual mess dinner of the Old Guard of Massachusetts at the Boston City Club Wednesday evening.

Colonel Hawthorne, who has been military attaché at the United States embassy to Japan, told of his observations in that country.

POSTAL MEN NAME OFFICERS

Members of the Superintendents Association of the Boston Postal District elected the following officers Wednesday night at the American house: W. R. Reed, president; A. H. Clark, vice-president; H. N. Hanson, treasurer; G. T. Manson, secretary; C. L. Hammond, J. T. Ward, P. Ahern, H. B. Lambert and J. D. Holland, directors.

ELECTOR LEAVES WITH VOTE

George M. Harlow of Plymouth, messenger to the electoral college from Massachusetts, left Wednesday night for Washington and will deliver to the president of the Senate the certificate showing the elections by the electors of this commonwealth of Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey as President and Thomas N. Marshall of Indiana as Vice-President.

CLOTHING DEALERS MEET

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Clothing Dealers Association Wednesday these officers were elected: J. G. Joyce, president; A. R. Seward, vice-president; J. W. McLaughlin, treasurer; E. J. Pierce, secretary; B. Goldstein, A. Z. Washburn and O. E. Berry, directors. The association will hold an informal dinner Feb. 4.

CHAMBER'S POSITION REPORTED

Report of the opposition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the abolition of the commerce court and its reasons for such a stand has been made to Senator Lodge at Washington by James A. McKibben, secretary.

ULSTER IS AWAITING RESULT OF CONTEST IN DERRY ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON, Ireland—The coming by-election rendered necessary by the succession of the Marquis of Hamilton, the late member, to the dukedom of Abercorn is being looked forward to with keen interest by both Nationalists and Unionists.

Derry was formerly held by a Nationalist, but for the past 12 years has been represented by the Marquis of Hamilton, a prominent Unionist, who in 1900 defeated the former Nationalist member, Count Moore, by 67 votes. The majorities on either side have always been small, and for the last five elections have been as follows:

1895—Vesey Knox (N.)	30
1900—Count Moore (N)	42
1905—The Marquis of Hamilton	67
1905—The Marquis of Hamilton returned unopposed	
1910—The Marquis of Hamilton	57
1910—The Marquis of Hamilton	105

The special importance of the coming contest lies in the fact that if the seat is won by the Nationalists it will give to that party a majority in the representation of Ulster. The present representation of Ulster consists of 17 Unionists and 10 Nationalists. If the Nationalists win Derry these numbers will of course be reversed, thus giving to the Nationalists a majority for the northern province.

At first it was considered possible that there might be a three-cornered fight, as Mr. Tillie threatened to present himself as an independent Unionist candidate. The latest information is to the effect that Mr. Tillie has retired and announced his intention of doing all in his power to secure the return of Colonel Pakenham, the official Unionist candidate. The Nationalist candidate is David Hogg, a Protestant home ruler.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The depot quartermaster at Boston, or his commissioned assistant, will make not to exceed one visit per month if necessary, upon request of the officer in charge of the depot, to the following named places, to inspect factories and manufacture of supplies: Springfield, Finishing Works, Canton, Mass.; Hinsdale Woolen Mills, Hinsdale, Mass.; American Woolen Company, Maynard, Mass.; Arlington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; James Marshall & Bro., Fall River, Mass.; Germania Mills, Holyoke, Mass.; Worcester Woolen Mills Company, Worcester, Mass.; Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H.; Boot Mills, Lowell, Mass.

First Lieut. L. H. Call, C. A. C., and Second Lieut. E. L. Ellington, third cavalry, to Palm Beach, Fla., to receive instruction in aviation at camp of Burgess Company and Curtiss.

First Lieut. F. H. Coleman, ordnance department, will make two visits to the Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa., and one visit to the Carpenter Steel Works, Reading, Pa., to inspect ordnance material.

Boatswain A. M. Smith, to the Chester.

Boatswains W. A. Fulkerson and E. L. Jones to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Marine Corps Orders

Second Lieut. S. P. Budd, detached American legation, Peking, to the United States.

Second Lieut. L. W. Williams, detached marine corps rifle range, Winthrop, Md., to marine barracks, Portsmouth.

Second Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine, detached marine barracks, Boston, to advanced base school, Philadelphia.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Caesar is at Guantanamo. The Solace has left Guacanayabo bay for Guantanamo.

The Charleston has left Bremerton for a two days' cruise in Puget Sound.

The Hercules has left Indian Head for Norfolk.

The Villalobos is at Siakwan.

Navy Notes

In executive session the Senate failed to confirm any nominations except that of Lieut.-Col. Edwin P. Brewer, to be colonel in the army.

The Vicksburg has been ordered placed in second reserve at the navy yard, Puget sound, Wash., as soon as practicable after arrival, and as soon as practicable after the Cheyenne shall have been turned over to the commandant by the naval militia authorities of the state of Washington.

In a letter received Wednesday by the navy department, Lieut. John H. Towers, commanding the naval aviation camp established at Guantanamo, says that the camp is ideally situated and that instructions in aeronautics will be given to several naval officers of the United States fleet now in southern waters.

TEACHERS ARE ENTERTAINED

QUINCY, Mass.—Teachers of the public schools, the Woodward institute for girls, the Greenleaf private school and members of the school committee were given a reception last night in the clubhouse of the Quincy Women's Club by the members of the club under the direction of the educational committee, Mrs. John C. Sanborn, chairman.

MEETING PLACE ANNOUNCED

Rev. Dr. T. Corwin Watkins, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Milford, and who is also secretary of the board of conference sessions of the New England annual conference, announces that the board has accepted the invitation of the People's Temple of Boston to hold the next session of the conference there.

ADDRESS ON CONVEYANCING

Charles Rackemann gave the first of a series of eight lectures comprising a special course in practical conveyancing, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 10 Ashburton place, Wednesday night. It was on "The Marketability of Title." A supplementary lecture course for undergraduates of the school is also going on.

AMZI DODD PASSES AWAY

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Amzi Dodd, first vice-chancellor of New Jersey, and dean of the bar of this state, passed away at his home Wednesday.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

TOLEDO BLADE—The United States census of 1910 reported that 1,500,000 acres of land, other than that in forests and woodlots, are unimproved. The Ohio experiment station says

that of these 1,500,000 acres much has become so "depleted by exhaustive cropping that it will no longer produce profitable farm crops." Much is in almost worthless pasture and still more is cut and gutted by erosion. The experiment station has just issued a bulletin urging the farmers who own these idle acres to sow them in sweet clover.

There is waste land which can be recovered by means of sweet clover. There are ugly hillsides which can be made productive once more. Of the 1,500,000 acres unimproved, nearly all, in the opinion of the experiment station workers, could be restored if sweet clover be given a chance at it. Sweet clover is held in high respect probably by all farmers as a fertilizing crop. But there may be many who do not know to what broad uses it may be put, how many benefits may be gleaned from its hardiness, its habit of deep-rooting, its ability to prosper under adverse conditions and its power to make hopelessly worn-out soil almost as good as new. Sweet clover may sometimes be seen as a roadside weed where never a field of it is to be sighted. It is worthy of better uses than that.

WASHINGTON POST—"Municipal government is only housekeeping on a large scale, and all women should join the improvement clubs."

Women as City House-keepers

speaking recently at a meeting of that city's league of improvement clubs. This league has 17,000 members, many of whom are women, and a notable improvement in civic conditions has been made since women were qualified for membership. Mrs. Hertz has condensed a big lot of truth in one sentence.

Whether the women can vote or not, they can be potent in municipal affairs. This applies to Washington, where neither men nor women can vote, and to San Francisco, where both sexes vote. The vote is not so important as the vigilance and the energy required for the satisfactory housekeeping of a large city. Washington would be greatly benefited if the women would devote themselves to civic improvements. They should be admitted to the citizens' associations on the same footing with the men, and women of exceptional ability and energy should be elected to leadership, just as men possessing such qualifications are chosen. Women are peculiarly fitted for work in the line of city betterment. They have even more time than men have to devote to this work. In every city where women have been active a distinct improvement is seen in street paving and cleaning, lighting, park extension, playground construction, school management, street railway service, etc.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Interviews with Cook county members of the new General Assembly indicate that the days of legally irresponsible, unregulated private banks are numbered.

Private Banks and Legislation

Regulation and supervision must be provided. The sound and honest private bankers have nothing to fear from honest supervision, while those who have anything to fear are the very persons it is intended to reach and reform—"altogether," if necessary. What we have henceforth to discuss and determine, in and out of the Legislature, is the kind and degree of supervision to be imposed. Here the bankers and experts can give the legislators valuable aid. Here there is room for difference of opinion, for adjustment and compromise. Take, for example, the matter of incorporation. Should all private banks be required to incorporate within a certain period? Is private banking necessarily "unsafe"? Is it proper for the state—and would it be constitutional—to convert what is now a privilege into a duty? Or is it possible and desirable to permit private banks to continue provided they submit to such regulation as the public welfare, and especially the interests of the poorer, less educated and wholly or partially alien elements of the state, absolutely require? Such questions as these are not to be answered offhand. We have had excellent recommendations in the premises, and more should be invited and elicited. But let not the shortsighted blind or selfish opponents of private bank regulation imagine so vain a thing as the possibility of escaping indefinitely all reasonable regulation and of inducing the state to continue to tolerate conditions which inevitably beget scandals and crime against the least "protected" of the depositors.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—Those who have condescended to consider the matter at all must, we think, have reached the conclusion that much of the criticism that is heaped on the courts ought to be directed elsewhere.

Many people have got the idea that there is something especially sacred about a statute because, as it is assumed, it represents the will and the majority of the people. It never occurs to such folk to inquire as to the way in which statutes are framed and enacted. Often the work is done with the greatest carelessness, as any one familiar with legislative processes must admit. Statutes that may be perfectly clear as originally drawn—and this is not often the case—are tortured out of all shape by amendments. In few of our legislative bodies is there a committee on phraseology. Even the men who propose

the law, and many of those who vote for it, cannot tell whether it will accomplish the purpose aimed at. We know that Congress sometimes passes a bill, believed to be popular, in the full hope and expectation that the President will veto it. This is a cowardly shifting of responsibility, of course, but Congress has been guilty of it. In this same way legislative bodies frequently shoulder off the responsibility on the courts.

Laws are passed in such form that courts are forced to hold them unconstitutional. Other laws are deliberately made unconstitutional, through the efforts of a highly intelligent lobby. This trick has often been played. Fearing to antagonize a reform, legislators purposefully make the statute embodying it so drastic that all that the courts can do is to overthrow it. In all such cases the fault is obviously with the legislators rather than with the judges. Yet it is the latter who are denounced.

If Congress and the state legislatures would do their work carefully, intelligently, honestly and courageously, few or no statutes would ever be declared unconstitutional. Considering the mass of confused, equivocal and self-destructive legislation that is submitted to the courts, one must admit that they do not do so badly. When a statute is declared unconstitutional it might be thought that the first question would be why the statute was passed. But instead, people denounce the judge. It is easier.

AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY IS SOUGHT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Water commissioners announced last night that they will ask the town for \$1000 to make tests in various parts of the town for an underground auxiliary supply of water to be procured by driven wells. The board states that engineers claim a million gallons of water a day can be found here.

In this way the commissioners propose to eliminate the necessity of entering the metropolitan water system in the future. The town voted last week to retain Crystal lake as the supply until it becomes inadequate.

SALEM, Mass.—A committee of the Salem Underwriters Association presented to the mayor yesterday a proposition providing for a systematic fire patrol and inspection of the buildings within the fire limits. According to the callers, cellars, hallways and back yards are more or less filled with unnecessary accumulations.

The committee asserted that where menaces were found, if allowed to continue, they would cancel the policies. Mayor Hurley will bring the matter before the city council tomorrow morning.

HAMPTON SINGERS HAVE OWN BOAT

Instead of marching from state to state to present their annual open air festivities, the students of the Hampton Institute of Virginia will this season cruise from port to port on the Dixie, which they have recently purchased. In May the 90-foot craft propelled by a 60-horsepower motor will sail from Hampton up the coast to New York and on to stop at many summer resorts as far north as Bar Harbor, Me. They raise funds to carry on the school, and last year raised \$20,000.

NEW SOCIETY TO PUSH CITY REFORM

A reform campaign will soon be inaugurated by the Boston branch of the International Reform Bureau, of which the Rev. John F. Brant is secretary. An attempt to secure municipal posters on alcoholism will be made and all moving pictures closely viewed to prevent the showing of any pictures that might be injurious to the morals of the young.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Gen. Supt. William F. Ray and party went by special car on the Massachusetts Central Springfield express from North station at 8:10 o'clock this morning to Amherst, Mass., for inspection.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road is working on a new time card to take effect Feb. 3 which will conform with changes made by the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads at junction points.

The Boston & Maine and Boston & Albany roads handled six cars of western mail from the Bangor & Aroostook railroad territory which had been diverted to the Canadian Pacific railway at Caribou, Me.

The terminal division bridge department of the Boston & Maine road is making extensive repairs to the Charles river bridge which supports North station passenger yard on the west side.

Commencing tonight and continuing for the remainder of winter, the Pullman Company will withdraw sleeping car service between Boston and Syracuse, N. Y., on Boston & Albany railroad train No. 45 from South station at 11:45 p. m.

The real estate department of the Boston & Maine road is fencing in all the land acquired in the vicinity of East Cambridge viaduct.

MAJOR CASEY IS NAMED

Maj. William J. Casey, ninth regiment, M. V. M., has been appointed a member of the board of military games and sports by Adj.-Gen. Gardner W. Pearson. Major Casey takes the place of Col. James H. Smyth, formerly of the inspector-general's department, who resigned from the militia.

HOSTILITY TO RUSSIA OVER BALKAN CRISIS MARKED IN VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—Feeling in Vienna in regard to the European situation still continues to vary from day to day, though on the whole the attitude of hostility where Russia is concerned is steadily maintained.

News obtained on the most "reliable authority" continues to flood the Vienna press, and to look for the truth amidst so much fiction is like looking for a needle in a bundle of straw, for "when 'tis found it is not worth the search." The most recent report spread abroad in the Austro-Hungarian capital is to the effect that direct negotiations are proceeding between Austria-Hungary and Russia on the subject of the Albanian boundaries and it is stated that Russia takes up in the matter an attitude midway between that of Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

Another report concerns the much more immediately important point of the Austro-Hungarian mobilization and the desire which is being freely expressed in Russia to receive full assurance of the pacific intentions of the dual monarchy.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt, in denying the rumor, declares that diplomatic conversations on such a question, relating as it does entirely to domestic affairs, cannot possibly be taking place between the two states, and the general feeling in the press is that there can be no talk of any diminution of Austro-Hungarian military precautions until the question outstanding between the monarchy and Serbia are settled and the Albanian frontiers have been finally eliminated.

Rather an extravagant opinion is also freely expressed in Vienna that before the crisis is solved Austria-Hungary must receive from Serbia the most ample guarantees that her communications with Macedonia and Albania will be secured and that her way to Salonika will be kept open. It does not need to be emphasized that these opinions are press opinions, and do not necessarily represent the intentions of the government.

CLEARANCE PLAN PUT TO MAYOR

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BROWNING'S VIEW LECTURE SUBJECT

Any one who awakens or deepens a liking for Browning in another is making a valuable contribution to the community in the way of uplift, declared the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, formerly of Christ church, Rochester, N. Y., at the residence of Mrs. James Sturgis Pray, 50 Garden street, Cambridge, Wednesday afternoon. The occasion was the first of a series of three Browning lectures by Mr. Graham to be given there Wednesday.

Browning's view appealed strongly to intelligent humanity, said the

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

ALMOND SOUP

A QUARTER of a pound of sweet almonds, one head of celery, three cupsful of milk, half a cupful of cream, two tablespoonsful of butter, four bitter almonds, one onion, three cupsful of white stock, two tablespoonsful of flour, salt and pepper to taste.

Blanch and pound the almonds, then boil them for one hour in the stock with the onion and celery; rub through a fine sieve. Melt the butter in a saucepan, sprinkle in the flour, mix until smooth, add the milk and stir; boil for three minutes, then add the stock and seasonings; reheat; put the cream into hot tureen and add to it the soup. Serve at once.

CHEESE SOUP

One quart of good white stock, one teaspoonful of whole peppers, half a cupful of cream, the yolks of two eggs, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one blade of mace, one teaspoonful of salt, one onion, one carrot, one stalk of celery, two heaping tablespoonsful of grated cheese, a bunch of herbs, one tablespoonful of flour, a bunch of parsley and savory custards.

Cut all the vegetables in slices and fry in the butter with the herbs, etc., for five minutes, then add the flour, then the stock; boil for one and a half hours, then rub through a sieve, mix the yolks of the eggs, cream and grated cheese together, add to the soup and reheat, but take care it does not boil.

Meanwhile prepare savory custards. Two eggs, one gill of stock, one tablespoonful of grated cheese, pepper and salt. Boil the cheese in the stock, beat up the eggs with the seasonings, strain the stock to the eggs, pour into some small well-buttered molds, stand in a pan of hot water, allowing the water to come within half an inch of the top of the molds; when set turn out and allow to cool; divide into dice, put into a hot tureen and pour over the soup.

TOMATO SOUP

One can of tomatoes, or six fresh tomatoes, good size, one carrot, one tablespoonful of flour, one quart of stock, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of whole white peppers, one onion, one small turnip and two tablespoonsful of butter.

Cut the vegetables into squares, put them into a saucepan and fry for 10 minutes with butter, then add the flour, stock, tomatoes, salt and whole peppers. Allow to simmer for 40 minutes, then rub through a sieve; then add the milk, boil for four minutes, and serve.

If required a few drops of red coloring may be added, just enough to give the tomato shade.

CREAM OF PEANUT SOUP

One cupful of peanut butter, one bay leaf, one blade of mace, a little chopped celery or seasoning of celery salt, white pepper to taste, one teaspoonful of onion juice, five cupsful of milk and one heaping tablespoonful of cornstarch.

Put the peanut butter, milk, seasonings, onion juice, bay leaf and mace into a double boiler; stir and cook for 20 minutes. Moisten the cornstarch in a little cold milk and add it to the hot milk; stir until smooth and thick, then strain through a sieve. Serve at once. —Philadelphia Ledger.

TIME TO SHOP ECONOMICALLY

Clearance sales give careful buyer good opportunities.

TO shop economically has come to be considered a real art. During these days of special clearance sales is the time for the economical woman to plan her spring wardrobe, for she is enabled to find linings, dress goods, trimmings and many other materials at greatly reduced prices; but unless she has learned how to shop economically she may be persuaded to make purchases which are not necessary which will deduct from her savings in other lines.

Economical buying cannot be accomplished without much careful thought, but the results will well repay the time and attention required to do it successfully. It is not extravagant buying which marks the well-dressed woman, but rather the careful blending of colors, materials and the choosing of appropriate styles suited to her figure.

The woman who must use extreme care in the outlay of money would do well at the beginning of the season to go through her wardrobe, see what garments will admit of remodeling and what materials will be required. When combinations are so much in favor as they are at present by purchasing two or three yards of new goods a gown may be evolved from an old one that will be as satisfactory as one of entirely new material.

Good shoppers find that a carefully prepared list, with all measurements given and the amounts which are required, will frequently save buying a yard or half yard of unnecessary material.

The careful shoppers have also found that it is far more economical to buy plain materials, which are always in good style, than to purchase some special style of the season in stripes or figures which will be conspicuous another year because it is out of date.

Colors are also to be considered and those which fade quickly should be avoided as well as those which are the style of the day and will quickly pass by.

One point upon which all experienced shoppers agree is that cheap goods are the most expensive. There are endless possibilities for remodeling a gown if made of good substantial material, and

ONE-PIECE FROCK FOR A CHILD

White Galatea with fancy stitching in blue



BLEACHING LACES

To bleach linens and laces soak in strong soap suds, using a good white soap. A half teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water is also a good bleach. —New Haven Journal Courier.

EXQUISITE COLOR EFFECTS

Seen in gowns of Paris notables

A SPECIAL performance given at the Opera Comique Wednesday called forth a remarkable assemblage of notables, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press. Many transient visitors, taking advantage of the rumor that society would attend en masse, had an opportunity to view a representative audience. The ladies were wonderful gowns which were masterpieces of the couturier's art. Exquisite color effects were obtained by using several layers of mousseline de soie of different tones over a foundation of satin. Almost without exception the skirts were draped, terminating in a rounded, square or slashed train. Following medieval modes, many evening gowns had panel trains attached to the shoulders and angel sleeves of mousseline de soie, chiffon or lace.

Tunic draperies continue to command attention, and are richly beaded or embroidered. An especially lovely gown of this variety was of black mousseline de soie over black satin. The tunic drapery was embroidered with steel beads.

The all-white gown of chiffon ornamented with crystal beads has a pronounced popularity. Tucked in at the corsage of these gowns is a single rose, usually of a brilliant hue, geranium red, orange or purple being most favored.

Bands of clipped ostrich are employed

THE one-piece frock that is made with bloomers to match is one of the most sensible a child can wear. It is fashionable, too, and this one is given an exceedingly smart touch by the drooping shoulder line.

Added to its other advantages it is very easy to make and it is appropriate for almost all childish materials. Washable ones seem best for a design of this kind, but there are simple wools that are appropriate.

In the illustration, white galatea is finished with fancy stitching in blue and the belt is of the same.

A great many children are wearing patent leather belts with frocks of the sort. Black patent leather is good with any color; red is good with white and dark blue. The bloomers are closed at the sides and are without fullness at the hips. The dress is slipped on over the head while the closing can be made with buttons and loops or with lacings, as preferred.

For the 6-year size the dress will require 2 3/4 yards of material, 2 1/2 yards 36, or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide; the bloomers 1 3/4 yards 27, 1 1/4 yards 36 or 1 yard 44 inches wide.

The pattern (7251) is cut in sizes for girls from 4 to 8 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

The bell sleeve is modified and not so baggy as it once was.

POINT D'ESPRIT BREAKFAST CAP

POINT D'ESPRIT makes the latest breakfast caps that are shaped like the various peasant caps of Europe. The ruffle about the face is more often of the material, hemmed and accordion plaited, than the gathered flounce, and the cap itself is often laid in tiny plaits. Ribbons are very fanciful on these caps, striped, flowered and fashioned in odd knots and loops, says the New York Herald. For instance, the ruffle about the face will be caught up in the center of the front by two loops of striped dark blue and white ribbon placed flatly on the top of the head. Again, it will wreath the crown and, forming one large loop at the side, fall in two long ends over one ear, sweeping the shoulder. In a hood-shaped cap the ruffle shows only at the back.

FABRIC SHOES

A recent trip through the New York shops, says a Tribune writer, called strikingly to one's attention the predominance of fancy shoes in this season's models. Shoes of cloth, satin, silk, velvet and suede were seen, and when information was sought from one of the leading shoe buyers he said: "Leather shoes are no longer popular. Fabric shoes are in demand, for the call is now for shoes to match the gowns, and so the all-cloth shoes or the cloth upper, with leather vamp, is distinctly in vogue throughout the country."

"The average cloth shoe, however, is unsatisfactory, as the cloth stretches and makes the foot and ankle look clumsy, and the only good shoes we have found are those made of the cravenette cloth. This cravenette fabric, while firm, is so flexible that it fits the foot closely, hugs the ankles, thus giving those fine lines that give distinction to a shoe."

"Another popular fabric, but for more dressy wear, is the velveteen cloth, which while it is an imitation of the suede leather, has the superiority over the leather because it wears better, does not become glossy and can be easily cleaned by brushing."

TRY KEROSENE

Rub finger marks on doors with a clean piece of flannel dipped in kerosene and they will disappear, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Afterward wipe them with a cloth wrung out of hot water to take away the odor of oil. This is a better plan than using soap and water, as the oil does not destroy the paint. Kerosene will also be found excellent for cleaning varnished doors.

BAGS OF CRETONNE AND RIBBON

For crochet work, handkerchiefs or stockings

THERE are many women who are not successful at embroidering, but who can sew neatly and enjoy making gifts for their friends. For the benefit of these needlewomen there are innumerable pretty bags made of cretonne and ribbon which are sure to please one.

To make a bag in which to keep work when crocheting, purchase seven eighths of a yard of fancy ribbon about six inches wide. Cover a circular cardboard foundation four inches in diameter with the ribbon. Hem the remaining piece of ribbon at each end and gather one edge, sewing it evenly to the covered circle. Crochet a covering for a brass ring one inch in diameter, using silk to match the ribbon. Gather the outer edge of the

STUDYING PROBLEMS OF HOME

Housewives trying to get nearer to producers

ONE housewife who is studying home problems and endeavoring to do her best in the matter of leaks in the household expenses said to me, writes Mrs. Julian Heath, national president of the Housewives League, in the Ladies Home Journal: "Don't you think it rather stingy if we insist upon computing even the ounces?" The answer is: If we insist upon receiving the right change when we pay our bill why do we not insist upon receiving the full weight of the commodity which we purchase? When a woman gives a grocer a \$5 bill in payment for a \$4.87 charge for groceries she counts the small change, even to the pennies, to see if it is correct.

Another aspect of the league members' efforts discloses the fact that the consumer may buy with great economy through cooperative efforts and by paying cash. A crate of eggs, for instance, containing 30 dozen, may be bought far below the retail price. Barrels of potatoes and barrels of vegetables, crates of melons, in fact, everything, may be bought cheaper if bought wholesale. Families living near each other, buying cooperatively, can reduce their expenses greatly. This cooperative buying is being carried out by a large number of members of the Housewives League and to good advantage.

At a meeting of the league held recently in one of the eastern cities a woman of great wealth told of her day's experience in "getting acquainted with her butcher and grocer." One of the most encouraging phases of the educational work of the Housewives League has been to interest women in the market conditions of their communities. It is safe to say that many a woman who has traded at the corner grocery store, or in the general market, has had but little knowledge heretofore as to just how the goods which she was purchasing were delivered there and where they came from.

There has been but little understanding of general marketing conditions on the part of women. The increased knowledge of these conditions has awakened a new interest in public markets and created a demand throughout the country for the establishment of public markets where none exist, and for the reconstruction of old markets where they have fallen upon bad days.

If the high cost of living is to be reduced it is our belief that the producer must be put in closer touch with the consumer; and market places should be provided in every city, village and town, where the producer, if he so desires, can bring his goods to market and the housewife meet him there to make her purchases.

Of course, the criticism has been made that women do not, or will not, go to market. I believe, however, that this

criticism obtains only in certain parts of this country. The South, West and middle West are far ahead of the eastern cities and towns in regard to public markets. Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland have admirable markets. As I write word comes of the reconstruction of the wonderful old New Orleans market.

The establishing, or rather reestablishing, of public markets raises again the question of delivery. There seems to be a fear in some localities that if public markets are established the delivery system will be abolished. One inquiring woman voices many others when she asks, "Must I always take my basket when I go to market?" Not necessarily, for deliveries could in some way be arranged for; but remember, we must pay the price. The delivery system, as I have said, is an important item in the increased cost of living. The New York state food investigating committee reported that the delivery added 10 per cent to 15 per cent in small stores and 5 per cent in large establishments. It is unfair that those who are willing to take home their purchases should be made to pay pro rata in the general expense incurred by those who do not wish to do so.

In point of fact I firmly believe that women will go to market if the way is pointed out to them. Furthermore, my work leads me to know that women all over America are awaking to the duties that confront them as housewives—the real duties of a real partnership. The keen interest shown by them in the Housewives League indicates this more and more each day.

PINCUSHION IN THREE PIECES

Mattress form, with taffeta foundation

THE pincushion is numbered among the prettiest little gifts which can be made by the woman who loves fine needlework. It affords plenty of opportunity for fine embroidery and careful sewing together of the different parts. We have departed from the old-fashioned beribboned and beribboned pin cushion which once occupied the center of the Swiss and lace-covered bureau. At present the mattress pin cushion is the favored variety, and in the making of this little article you must be most careful. Taffeta is the best material from which to make the foundation. Select a bright shade, as the color is much toned down by the lingerie covering, even when it is embroidered in eyelet embroidery.

Three pieces are required to make the cushion. The top and bottom cut exactly alike, with the edges turned in a quarter of an inch all the way around and creased perfectly straight. A strip of taffeta should then be cut to extend all the way around, thus forming the sides of the small mattress. To insure exactness, a paper pattern should be cut first, allowing the quarter inch for turning in. If it is necessary to piece it in the length, be sure to arrange the seam at the corner. The closing, also, should come at the corner.

Fashion the case by whipping together these pieces, leaving a two-inch opening.

Every wardrobe should possess a wrap suitable for wearing over the thin evening frocks. This season finds those fashioned of broadened velvet and satin far in the lead; these are provided with an interlining which makes them warm enough for the coldest night. When bordered with bands of fur and fastened with large buttons of enamel or rhinestones they are perfect examples of the designer's art, according to the New York Press.

The mantles have grown in width since last season and hang in loose, baggy folds from the shoulders. Frequently they show paniers, though many are drawn rather tightly about the heels.

Fur mantles for those who can afford them are favored by fashion. Chinilla, breitschwanz, ermine, sable, mole-skin and caracul, covering a wide range of prices, may be had by those who admire them.

The tailless ermine mantle, with the collar and cuffs of a dark fur, is especially popular in the high-priced models.

MUFF LININGS

The lining of a muff will, even with great care, become soiled in time. Perhaps the soil is not visible, because the lining itself is dark, but light colored gloves will bear tolltale marks, says the Newark News. An excellent way of preventing the discoloring of light gloves is to make a lining of white wash silk which may be slipped into the muff and caught into place with a few stitches or with tiny safety pins. Of course, this secondary lining may be made quite elaborate if one wishes, by adding a frill of lace, but the simpler it is the better.

Turn the case right side out and fill with lamb's wool, breaking it up into small pieces and forcing it into the corners and curves of the case. It requires time and patience to shape the cushion nicely with the hands. Use a large needle and heavy silk to tuft it, slipping the needle through the lamb's wool from one tufting to the next. When finished the cushion should resemble a miniature mattress.

The pins never rust in a pin cushion filled with lamb's wool.

A pretty cover for a long, rectangular cushion is made with three circular medallions of Irish crochet or lace set in the top and joined with a festoon arrangement of embroidery done in solid or eyelet stitch. The top and bottom can be laced together with a cord or lingerie ribbon through eyelets worked around the edges. An Irish picot lace may be whipped on the edge instead of the eyelets, if preferred, says the Philadelphia North American.

Cluny lace insertion, the width of the thickness of the cushion, is an attractive manner of joining the top and bottom.

It is a good plan to choose open-work designs when embroidering the lingerie covering, for they are extremely effective over the colored silks.

The bolero is much trimmed and has grown larger and flatter.

DOROTHY CAPE

The Dorothy cape has reappeared for misses and small women, says the Chicago Journal. It is narrower than these capes have been, and requires therefore, less material, but is quite as graceful and becoming as before.

GIRL WON WITH GOOD SERVICE

Outran an experienced trade competitor

RATHER suddenly I found myself in charge of a little shoe store formerly kept by my father. Young and inexperienced and only a girl, I shrank from the undertaking, writes a contributor to the New York World. And to add to my responsibility another store had just opened in competition.

I decided, however, after much hesitation, to take my chances. I found that

my competitor was an experienced business man. How could a girl compete with him? I could work hard and make my store bright and attractive, I thought, but then again, so could he, and I felt in that direction he could easily lead. And I knew I couldn't afford to under-sell him.

How could I obtain an advantage over him? I pondered. One evening an idea occurred to me: I couldn't give the people better goods for their money, but I could give them better service! I could make my customers feel comfortable in my store. I could make them feel that I wanted to do the right thing by them. I couldn't afford to give things away for nothing, but I could give a smile gratis with every purchase.

I did. I assured my customers of my willingness to exchange any purchase and was always cheerful in doing so. I listened to the women's little tales. When asked advice on an article I always answered conscientiously and later instructed my help to do likewise.

You don't know what a success that proved. I gained the people's confidence to such an extent that nearly all my trade was obtained through recommendation. And I found I was getting far ahead of my "strictly-business-like" competitor.

A salesman with whom I dealt extensively once asked me "how I did it." "You don't give anything away for nothing," he said. "What makes them flock?" "It's the service," I answered.

PERSIAN JACKET SEEN IN PARIS

Made of yellowish tan silk brocade

THE Persian jacket has been much talked about, says a Paris fashion writer in the New York Herald. I saw it lately, delicately pretty, worn by an American brunette, unusually slender, made of yellowish tan silk brocade. It was belted with black satin like the very long pointed train, ending in a tassels. On the edges of the short sleeves, cut kimono shape, a black tulle bias band, laid flatly, covered the arm space left to the very long suede glove, the color of the jacket.

More and more skirts are draped and puffed, some of them made fanlike in front, turned up at the back, washer-woman style, under a plait caught down in two places. The jackets, cut low in the back of the neck, have irregular basques; sometimes a godet even shows in the seams at the back. This shape is particularly pretty for the simple frocks

that are made up of ratine or velours de laine in very warm and even violent tones. In Florentine red, with red fox fur, it is exquisitely audacious and absolutely successful.

"Regina," in La Nouvelle Mode, in describing fashions seen at a recent outdoor event, says:

"There were an infinite number of red-tinges, Russian, Bulgarian and Serbian, in vivid colors. In tailor-made the rough woolen weaves are most worn: One woman wears a tailored suit of brick colored rough weave; the skirt is plain and short, the short coat has for its only decoration a sable collar lined with the same fur, so that she can wear it turned up or down. To complete this charming morning toilet she carries a muff of this same brick colored cloth, which has at both ends two bands of sable, and a soft brick colored felt hat with a fanciful beige ornament posed in front."

Every news page of The Christian Science Monitor carries the real news of the day of the whole world. You don't have to do your own editing when you read the Monitor. You don't have to seek out the items you want from a maze of things which were better left unpublished, because printing them does more harm than good.

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Congress Committees Busy With Hearings

BILL AGAINST SECRET U. S. COURT HEARINGS IS REPORTED IN HOUSE

Lower Branch of Congress Receives Measure Passed by Senate and Instigated by United Shoe Case

PASSAGE EXPECTED

WASHINGTON—Declaring that in all the suits brought by the government the people of the country are the plaintiffs and should therefore be accorded free access to the taking of all testimony in such cases, the House committee on the judiciary favorably reported today the Nelson bill to prohibit secret hearings in anti-trust suits.

While the report of the committee does not directly condemn the novel order of Judge Putnam, authorizing a secret hearing in the recent case against the United Shoe Machinery Company in the Massachusetts district court, it emphatically disapproves such proceedings, stating that they would surround the courts with mystery and eventually bring them into disrepute.

"If the courts are to retain the confidence and respect of the country generally their officials' conduct must be free from any suspicion of any star chamber proceedings," the report states.

The Nelson bill has already passed the Senate and the committee is eager that the House take action upon it as soon as possible and send it to the President, who is said to favor its enactment into law. With the Nelson measure was reported a duplicate bill embodying the same provisions.

The committee's report is as follows: "It is the universal practice in all equity suits brought by the United States government under this act for the court to appoint a master to take the testimony. As a general rule, this master is in effect a traveling court, and has to go to various parts of the country to take the evidence. In most cases under this act, the taking of the evidence consumes several months of time. Until several months ago it was always supposed that the taking of testimony by such a master was a public function and that the rules regarding the publicity of the courts generally applied to such a master. In all the cases that have ever been commenced by the government under this act, until very recently, there never was any attempt made to have such hearings held in secret.

"Last year, however, in the case of the United States vs. the United Shoe Machinery Company of New Jersey et al., pending in the district of the United States for the district of Massachusetts, after a master had been appointed to take testimony in the usual way, the defendants objected to the taking of such testimony by the master in public and the question was submitted to that court.

"After an exhaustive hearing and the filing of briefs by the parties to the suit, the court issued an order that the public should be excluded from such hearings and that the same should be private.

"This seems to have been the first time that the question was ever raised and if the decision of this court stands and no legislation is had thereon by Congress, there is no doubt but what the government in all equity suits under this act will be met at the threshold with an application on the part of the defendant for the taking of the evidence in private.

"It must be remembered that in all these cases the government of the United States is a party. In realty the people of the country are plaintiffs of the suit and the taking of evidence in secret either by the court or by any master representing the court is not only contrary to the fundamental idea of our jurisprudence, but it would often result in the denial of justice. Everything pertaining to our courts should have the greatest publicity. Secret hearings would surround our courts with a mystery of doubt and eventually bring them into disrepute.

SENATE PASSES BILL FOR BIRDS

WASHINGTON—Without dissent the Senate Wednesday passed the bill of Senator McLean of Connecticut, providing for the protection of migratory game and insectivorous birds.

The bill places under the protection of the government all wild geese, wild swans, brant, wild ducks, snipe, plover, woodcock, rail, wild pigeons and other birds which in their northern and southern migrations pass through or do not remain permanently the entire year within the borders of any state or territory.

SOUTH JERSEY WANTS STATION
GLASSBORO, N. J.—South Jersey farmers are curious to know what prospect there is of their getting a state agricultural experiment station for this end of the state, a project which the Legislature authorized a year ago but failed to provide any appropriation for land and buildings. The officials of the State Agricultural College at New Brunswick are said to have approved a site between Glassboro and Princeton for a branch station.

COTTON GOODS DUTY AGAIN THE TOPIC IN HEARINGS ON TARIFF

WASHINGTON—More testimony relating to the cotton interests was to be given today when the House ways and means committee resumed its hearing on the various schedules in the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

The tariff on cotton manufactures may be cut to a minimum ad valorem as low as 5 per cent. The minimum under the Underwood bill that was pressed by the Democrats in the House in 1911 and 1912, and that so far stands as the tentative basis of the Democratic cotton revision program, is 15 per cent.

This was the development Wednesday after the committee had heard witnesses representing both the northern and southern branches of the cotton industry. The hearing room was crowded all day with the manufacturers, importers and others interested in the revision plan, under which the Democratic leaders contend that the burden, owing to the cost of cotton clothing, will be reduced by more than \$80,000,000.

The American Association of Cotton Manufacturers, dominated by the southern mill owners, went on record for a compromise reduction. In a schedule presented by its former president, Lewis W. Parker of Greenville, N. C., who was accompanied by a committee of the association, rates were proposed that dropped the minimum ad valorem to 10 per cent.

The northern manufacturers took issue with the proposed reductions, though conceding that they might be able to stand a cut in their profits.

"You may schedule from a revenue standpoint," urged Simeon B. Chase of Fall River, Mass., representing large New England mill interests, "but you are not going to accomplish what you think you are going to as to benefiting the consumer." He said his concern, the King Philip Company, paid 6 per cent dividends.

Representative Rainey of Illinois quoted dividends of numerous mills to support his contention that there had been a good deal of watering of stock, but the witness attacked some of his figures. Mr. Rainey asked if, in view of the large profits shown in his figures for some of the mills, the witness didn't think Congress could reduce the tariff on their products. Mr. Chase replied that the mills are not so prosperous now as they were six or seven years ago. He agreed, however, that they could get along with reduced profits, and said it did not make much difference if Congress did make the rates too low.

Henry N. Barry of Alton, R. I., a lace manufacturer, wanted the duty on lace retained.

Mr. Rainey questioned Mr. Chase regarding advertisements by Hornblower & Weeks of Boston, in disposing of securities of a cotton mill at Cohoes. This advertisement quoted George Draper of Hopedale, Mass., as declaring that the tariff made no difference in the value of good mill securities.

Aldred T. Bemis of Boston, president of the Bemis Bagging Company, asked that cotton bagging should not be placed on the free list. This is another matter upon which southern Democrats have emphatic ideas. Mr. Bemis was interrogated as to the cotton bagging trust. The Democrats of the committee pressed him hard on that score, and there was considerable amusement at his answers.

Charles N. Barry of Boston testified in favor of the present duty on laces, of certain make. He represents the Richmond Lace Works of Rhode Island.

PROPOSED CANAL ACT CHANGE IS ATTACKED

WASHINGTON—There were plenty of indications today that the plan to repeal the free toll provision of the Panama canal act would be fought at every stage by the advocates of free passage for American ships.

Reply to Senator Root's speech of Tuesday was made Wednesday by Senator O'Gorman of New York.

Senator O'Gorman began his speech by pointing out that the Root amendment proposed either to repeal the free passage clause or submit the question to arbitration.

"I am opposed to both provisions," said he. "It has been intimated that the legislation passed by the last session was hasty, unadvised and ill-considered. On the contrary, the Panama canal legislation was before the committee many weeks and was discussed at great length in the Senate." He said the same objections now made to the Panama canal law were made then, but the Senate passed the bill at that time by a vote of 45 to 15.

Senator O'Gorman declared that "the great remedy" which the Panama canal bill carried was lost sight of in the demand for its change. The bill was aimed, he said, at controlling the transcontinental railroads and preventing a monopoly in transportation.

"We have ample authority for the conclusion reached by the Senate last August," said Senator O'Gorman. "The question before us is: 'Shall we permit

GOV. WILSON DEFINES HIS IDEA OF A TRUST

Gov. Woodrow Wilson's definition of a trust is contained in the text of the first bills drawn up by his direction and introduced in the New Jersey Senate on Monday. Here it is:

"A trust is a combination or agreement between corporations, firms or persons, any two or more of them, for the following purposes, and such trust is hereby declared to be illegal and indictable:

"To create or carry out restrictions in trade or to acquire a monopoly, either in intrastate or interstate business or commerce.

"To limit or reduce the production or increase the price of merchandise or of any commodity.

"To prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transporting, selling and purchasing of merchandise, produce or any commodity.

"To fix at any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public or consumer shall in any manner be controlled, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in this state or elsewhere.

"To make any agreement by which they directly or indirectly preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected.

"To make any secret oral agreement or arrive at any understanding without express agreement, by which they directly or indirectly preclude to a free and unrestricted competition among themselves, or any purchasers or consumers, in the sale or transportation of any article or commodity, either by pooling, withholding from the market or selling at a fixed price, or in any other manner by which the price might be affected."

GOV. WILSON CONFERS ON ILLINOIS SITUATION

Chairman McCombs Sees President-Elect After Visit to Chicago—Representative Kent of Progressive Republican Wing in Congress Also Has Appointment

TRENTON, N. J.—William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee, held a long conference with President-elect Wilson today.

"I expect to talk with the Governor about the situation in Illinois and in a number of other states," said Mr. McCombs before the conference. He has just returned from Illinois, where he tried to straighten the Democratic factional contest in such a manner as to bring about the election of two Democratic United States senators.

Mr. McCombs declined to discuss the report that he had been put up at the Metropolitan Club in Washington for resident membership, an action which would indicate he expected to live in Washington in the future, possibly as a member of the cabinet.

"I don't know anything about it," he said.

Bearing a message from the Progressive-Republican wing of Congress approving many of the Wilson policies and predicting support of them by that group, Representative William Kent of California was expected to visit Governor Wilson this afternoon.

Governor Wilson has received messages

of approval and pledges of support from a number of Progressive Republicans of both houses, but Mr. Kent is the first to come in person.

President-elect Wilson intimated today that he anticipated no serious obstacles in promoting his corporation measures and is hopeful that they may be enacted before he resigns from the governorship.

The Governor on Wednesday asked the legislative leaders to call a conference of Democratic members of both houses for next Tuesday, at which he will explain his program and urge particularly the passage of the bills.

The Governor does not expect any opposition among the Democrats, who have a majority in both houses.

HOME OFFERED MR. WILSON

RALEIGH, N. C.—Josephus Daniels and a North Carolina party have started for Princeton to offer Governor Wilson through Mrs. Wilson a residence in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains in Asheville. Governor Wilson lived and attended school in North Carolina and spent some time in Asheville.

CONGRESSIONAL CLUB NOMINATES COMPLETE TICKET

WASHINGTON—Officers of the Congressional Club, a woman's organization, were nominated here Wednesday, the election to take place Feb. 5. The candidates are:

For president, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson and Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, wives of the senators from Virginia and Florida.

First vice-presidents, Mrs. W. A. Callop, wife of the representative from Indiana, and Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, daughter of the late Senator Frye of Maine.

Second vice-president, Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, wife of the senator from Oklahoma, and Mrs. Everis A. Hayes, wife of the representative from California.

Third vice-president, Mrs. John Sharp Williams, wife of the senator from Mississippi, and Mrs. Henry A. Cooper, wife of the representative from Wisconsin.

Fourth vice-president, Mrs. James T. Lloyd, and Mrs. Eugene F. Kinkaid, wives of the representatives from Missouri and New Jersey.

Fifth vice-president, Mrs. Lemuel P. Padgett, and Mrs. William B. Francis, wives of the representatives from Tennessee and Ohio.

Recording secretary, Mrs. Horace M. Towner, wife of the representative from Iowa, and Mrs. Seth Shepard of Washington.

Corresponding secretary, Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of the representative from California, and Miss Alice Page, daughter of Senator Page of Vermont.

Treasurer, Mrs. Robert N. Page, wife of the representative from North Carolina, and Mrs. Fred Dennett, wife of the commissioner of the general land office.

Mrs. Patricia Street of Sydney, Australia, a daughter of Sir George and Lady Elliott, and Miss Lucy Burns, of New York spoke for equal suffrage near the United States treasury Wednesday.

The women were applauded when they continued their argument after a minstrel band competed awhile and then passed.

Managers of the parade of suffragists on March 3 demanded of the inauguration committee Wednesday that they be permitted to sell tickets to the grandstands erected for the procession on March 4 and share the proceeds.

NEW HEAD FOR TRADE BOARD

SCRANTON—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, Ralph E. Weeks of the Weeks Hardware Company, was elected president to succeed H. C. Reynolds.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEARS COMMITTEES REPORT

(Continued from page one)

he said, should be to rectify the "extraordinary miscarriage of the civil service in the upper grades," where all the high offices, he said, are spoils.

Page Bill Indorsed

National topics whose character indicates the scope and direction of the future activities of the chamber were discussed yesterday. The Page bill establishing a country wide system of vocational training, the Pomerene bill providing for uniformity of bills of lading; recognition of the republic of China, and the need of a permanent tariff board were urged.

With one exception all these questions are to be made the subject of a referendum to the contributory organizations. The delegates took definite action in indorsing the Page bill, as congressional action on this measure is expected within a short time.

There was a discussion as to whether the question should be referred to the constituent bodies before or after action by the chamber. This was finally referred to the committee on resolutions, but the sentiment of the delegates was that it would be expected to provide for referendum to the constituent bodies for primary action.

This attitude assumes a certain significance in view of the fact that in previous years various national commercial and trade organizations meeting in Washington have been content to accord perfunctory discussion to innumerable questions and to pass judgment guided by their individual opinions and with no instructions from their home bodies. It is pointed out that this was the reason why the resolutions adopted in the past have been forgotten almost as soon as passed, and that the decision of the new chamber to institute national discussions and indorsements on national questions indicates the real intention of the present organization.

President Wheeler Praised

An ovation was given to President Harry A. Wheeler following the adoption of a resolution highly complimenting his administration and calling upon the new board of directors to name him to succeed himself. Indorsement of the Pomerene bill and of the bills providing for greater efficiency and more adequate compensation of the consular service was referred to a committee of five.

Declaring that the present system of dealing with the tariff was a chaotic one, highly detrimental to business interests, Henry R. Towne, representing the Merchants Association of New York, urged the creation of a permanent tariff board.

Mr. Towne defended the Taft board in pointing out that it could not have been a complete success, because it was in its first year, because it was not intended to be created by the bill which was in good faith stretched to form it, and because Congress had felt that such a body should be responsible to Congress.

His arguments were seconded by H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., and George T. Page of Peoria, Ill.

Uniform Lading Bills

Indorsement of remedial legislation affecting the uniformity of bills of lading was urged by Charles S. Haight of New York. Crops and products to the value of \$25,000,000,000 yearly were moved by means of bills of lading, he said, and these bills should have all the sanctity of national currency.

Charles S. Prosser, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, spoke for the passage of the Page bill.

"The battles of the future are to be fought by the products of the country in the open markets of the world," he said, "and the victory will be to the nation that puts the most intelligence, skill and workmanship into its goods."

"So confident has Germany become because of the great success of its vocational training of the last 35 years, that it has now passed a law that only German trained in German vocational schools shall be employed in its factories."

Following the adjournment of the session, the delegates were invited to attend a reception accorded them by President Taft at the White House.

The resolution favoring recognition by the United States of the republic of China was referred to the resolutions committee.

National Chamber Out to Unite Demands for Interests of Business

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was an event of unusual significance to the business interests of the country. Organized a year ago at a meeting called by Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, the chamber reports 276 affiliated organizations, with an aggregate membership of 164,368.

The growth of the first year has been much greater than anticipated, and the outlook for the future is bright. The chamber represents an effort to bring together the manifold economic and commercial interests of the nation, for the outlining of a program mutually helpful to all. The political potentialities of a



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body of this kind are expected to be marked.

This coordination of business interests was first proposed by Pelatiah Webster, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, in his work, "The Thirteen States," where he says:

"There is another body of men among us whose business life and whose full and extensive intelligence, foreign and domestic, naturally makes them more perfectly acquainted with the sources of our wealth, and whose particular interests are more intimately and necessarily connected with the general prosperity of the country than any other order of men in the states. I mean the merchants, and I would wish that Congress might have the benefit of that extensive and important information which this body of men are capable of laying before them."

"I therefore humbly propose, if the merchants of the several states are disposed to send delegates from their body to meet and attend the sitting of Congress, that they shall be permitted to form a chamber of commerce, and their advice to Congress be demanded and admitted concerning all bills before Congress."

Mr. Webster uttered these sentiments 130 years ago, and they have now been made the creed of the new chamber of commerce of the United States.

"There are three great elements in our national life which have much to do with the development of the country," says Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago, president of the chamber, "they are commerce, labor, and agriculture. There are more than 2,000,000 union workers engaged in industries, and they are a cohesive body. They speak with a common voice of the things they desire as beneficial. It is equally true of the agricultural interests. In the past 10 years chambers of commerce and boards of trade have been formed in cities large and small, yet they never have operated except as independent units. Is there any wonder that legislation has been enacted helpful to labor and to agriculture, while the commercial interests have been almost disregarded?"

The chamber maintains permanent headquarters in this city, and the general secretary is Eliot H. Goodwin, nephew of Dr. Charles W. Eliot.

CURRENCY PLAN UNFAMILIAR, SAYS BANK PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—That indorsement of the national monetary commission's banking and currency plan was forced through the American Bankers Association convention in New Orleans, with a majority of the members unfamiliar with the plan, was charged Wednesday before the House currency reform committee by Andrew J. Frame, president of the Waukesha (Wis.) National Bank. Mr. Frame declared that the American Bankers Association for years had been a "close corporation" controlled by 10 or 12 men. At the New Orleans meeting he said a dozen speeches were made in favor of the commission's plan, but those who desired to oppose it were kept off the program.

J. V. Farwell, a Chicago merchant, urged a modified form of the monetary commission's plan, which would provide district discount associations with a central controlling body, with no capital stock or general functions of a bank.

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FAVOR VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
CHICAGO—Vocational schools independent of the regular school systems and only to supply supplementary education to those who have attended the regular schools at least until 14 are recommended in a minority report to the conference called by the Illinois Bankers Association.

PROHIBITION ASKED ON MARCH 4
WASHINGTON—A petition presented in the Senate Wednesday by Senator Gallinger on behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union urges the closing of all saloons in the national capital on March 4, Inauguration day.

SENATOR LODGE FAVORS PAGE BILL
WASHINGTON—If the government is to undertake a policy of direct support of vocational schools, as outlined in the Page and Lever bills now pending before the Senate, Senator Lodge prefers the Page measure, he said Wednesday.

Filene's

Sale of 2516 Men's Pajamas

1124 Men's Pajamas of \$1.50 and \$2 Grades (Mostly \$2) 95c
Mercerized cotton, woven madras, silk and cotton mixtures, mercerized Oxfords, flannelettes

1176 Men's Pajamas of \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 Grades \$1.65
India silk, satin brochette, silk and cotton, silk and cotton Jacquards, French flannels and other imported French fabrics

216 Men's Pajamas of \$4.50 and \$5 Grades \$2.85
Habutai silks, silk and wool, silk and linen, imported French flannels

Also—696 Men's Night Shirts, \$1 and \$1.50 Grades 65c
Cambric and muslins—a few linens. Plain or silk trimmed

Selling begins Friday morning—on the street floor, a step inside Washington street entrances

Barber Shop Second Floor—Men's Manicuring 50c—No Tip—Permitted—Men's No-Tip Restaurant, Eighth Floor

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
Outfitters to Men and Little Brother

STOCK OWNERSHIPS IS LINE TAKEN UP BY PUJO INVESTIGATORS

(Continued from page one)

for the Morgan firm, by which he had been employed 28 years.

Records were produced showing that the firm had \$11,000,000 deposited in New York banks on Nov. 1, 1912, and \$800,000 more in Boston banks.

Mr. Undermyer demanded production of records of stock ownership by the Morgan Company in companies merged into the steel trust. Mr. Joyce and R. V. Lindabury, attorney for the Steel corporation, admitted receiving such a request from the committee, but did not produce the documents. However, Mr. Undermyer did not insist upon their production.

H. P. Davison, junior member of J. P. Morgan & Co., said he was vice-president of the First National Bank and president of the Liberty National Bank of New York before joining the Morgan firm in 1902. He told how he and other Morgan firm members were directors of a dozen of New York's largest banks. His testimony tended to show how the Morgan power is spread by "interlocking directorates."

"Voting trusts" to control banks as defenses against unscrupulous Wall street promoters was praised today by Mr. Davison.

Attorney Undermyer confronted him with a list of the "young" men whom Davison said had organized the Bankers Trust Company. Included were men 60 and 70 years old.

"You thought you were all so young that you needed protection by a voting trust from promoters of the street?" Mr. Undermyer asked ironically.

"We felt we did," he replied laughing.

"One of them was George W. Perkins. Was he one who felt he needed protection?"

"Yes," Davison said.

Mr. Davison said he bought 6000 shares of Guaranty Trust Company stock from President Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in order to control the Guaranty by a "voting trust."

"We also bought 6000 shares from Mrs. E. H. Harriman," said Mr. Davison.

"That gave us control. We planned to combine it with the Bankers Trust Company."

"We organized the voting trust of the Bankers' Trust Company to keep it out of the hands of certain New York promoters—persons whose credit and standing were undesirable. We found it worked so successfully that we tried the same plan for the Guaranty Trust Company."

An attempt to alter the committee's decision to insist upon an examination of William Rockefeller was defeated Wednesday at an executive session.

Against the wishes of Chairman Pujol, the committee reiterated its decision directing him and Counsel Samuel Undermyer to make arrangements for Mr. Rockefeller's examination.

After the executive meeting counsel for Mr. Rockefeller were notified of the committee's decision.

William J. Wollman of the firm of J. S. Bache, New York brokers, was questioned as to the business methods of brokerage houses.

"Mr. Undermyer asked him as to the practice of brokers collecting interest on stock carried for customers after the stock had been loaned to other customers at interest."

Mr. Undermyer got the witness to testify that it was the custom of brokers to take the stock of a customer, lend it out, and continue to take the interest from the customer.

Discussing stock exchange transactions, Mr. Wollman said that during the last five years the business of trading in stocks had become "more an investment business and less a speculative business."

"There are probably 500,000 more stockholders in the country than there were five years ago," he said.

Mr. Wollman said that he believed the elimination of "short-selling" and "manipulation" would be harmful. He said he thought "speculation was a good thing."

Counsel Undermyer placed in the record a mass of statistics relating to the ownership of banks in New York, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis. The tables produced showed in detail the stock owned by individuals and other institutions in the various banks.

A lengthy series of tables was produced showing the joint operations of the First National Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, the Chase National Bank, Lee, Higginson & Co., and other institutions in the marketing of railway, industrial, public service corporations and state, municipal and government bonds.

MR. ROCKEFELLER REPORTED GONE

JACKSONVILLE—William Rockefeller, who is expected to testify before Chairman Pujol of the House "money trust" investigating committee, is reported to have left Palm Beach, Fla., early Wednesday.

COLLEGE MEN FOR POLICE ARE URGED

CHICAGO—Mrs. Alice Stebbins Wells, a policeman of Los Angeles, in an address before the Woman's City Club advised college men to get positions on the police force of large cities.

MAYOR DISCONTINUES HIKES

In expression of his disapproval of the proposed walks through Boston's park system, scheduled to take place tonight, under the direction of the Municipal Athletic Association, Mayor Fitzgerald today ordered E. B. Mero, secretary of the association, to abandon them.

BANK COMMISSIONER SEEKS AUTHORITY TO DIRECT PROSECUTION

Seven bills drawn upon the recommendations contained in Bank Commissioner Augustus L. Thorndike's recent report had hearings before the committee on banks and banking this morning. The only one that occasioned any discussion was a bill which amends the acts of 1910 relative to making proceedings against banks and corporations subject to supervision of the bank commissioner.

The bill as drawn, Mr. Thorndike said, was found to be necessary on account of the limitations experienced under the present statutes in the case of the Greenfield Savings Bank. He explained that the amendment which this bill provides simply makes it possible for the bank commissioner to retain in behalf of a bank such prosecution or defense of claims of the bank, if in his judgment it is in the public interest and protection for him to do so.

Senator Charles E. Ward, in whose district the Greenfield Bank is situated, favored the bill on general lines, but said he is opposed to a clause in it which says that the expenses of prosecuting or defending claims for or against the banks shall be paid by the depositors of such bank.

Other recommendations of the commissioner which were heard today were that the law be so amended as to allow the augmentation of the commissioner's staff of examiners, a law regulating the association or corporations engaged in transmitting money to foreign countries, and an act which shall repeal the law limiting the time in which to bring action for breach of bond.

WOMEN IN AUTO TOUR SPEAK FOR SUFFRAGE

With a card, "Votes for Women," prominently displayed, two automobiles containing nine women speakers from the newly formed Massachusetts Political Equality Union, advanced through the downtown business district this noon. Speeches were made at numerous places along Washington, School, Tremont and Summer streets.

The cars left 184 Boylston street, headquarters of the union, at 12 o'clock, having on board: Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, secretary and member of the executive committee; Mrs. George P. Morris, Mrs. C. A. Russell, Mrs. C. J. White, Mrs. Henry A. Howe, Miss Louise Hall, Miss Alice M. Donovan, cornetist; Miss Elizabeth Bond and Mrs. Francis Hubertus.

Miss Donovan blew familiar calls during the trip and Miss Hall had charge of the banner of the union.

Next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock Joseph Walker will preside at the first meeting of the union in Tremont Temple, at which an address will be given by Miss Mary Chamberlain, who has disclosed conditions of labor in canneries, on "How Can We Protect Children from Industrial Exploitation?" Miss Anna H. Shaw of the National Suffrage Association will speak on "How Can Women Protect Themselves and the State?" Ignatius McNulty of the Tile Layers Union will discuss "How Can We Help Working Women?"

CHURCHMEN TO AID NEGRO EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA — At a meeting of prominent members of the Protestant Episcopal clergy and laity, held recently, it was decided to appoint a committee to organize a Philadelphia auxiliary to the American Church Institute for Negroes.

The plan is to form such auxiliaries in various cities for work among the negroes of the South. Bishop Rhinelander presided, and he called attention to migration of negroes to the North, which, he said, was due to economic incompetency and social prejudice.

Bishop Rhinelander promised his personal support to the movement. The bishop said that for six years past the church had raised \$30,000 annually for this purpose.

TREE PROTECTORS APPEAR FOR BILL

Winfield S. Slocum, city solicitor of Newton, E. H. Vaughan, city solicitor of Worcester; F. W. Kane, state forester, and J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the state board of agriculture, appeared before the committee on agriculture this morning to urge the passage of the bill which puts the elm leaf beetle, the leopard moth and the San Jose scale in the same class with the gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth, and asks that laws relating to the latter be made applicable to them also. This bill would remedy conditions according to the speakers.

A bill providing for the reimbursement of cattle and horse-owners whose stock may be condemned by state authorities was postponed because of the non-attendance of the petitioners.

BISHOP KNIGHT'S VISIT DELAYED

ANCON, C. Z.—A cable message received by the general missionary of the Panama mission of the Episcopal church says that the visit of the bishop of Cuba has been postponed until March. Bishop Knight was expected to have arrived on Jan. 8.

POSTOFFICE DEPT. ORDERS RAILROAD STRIKE EXAMINED

Orders were received at the central postoffice in Boston today to have one of the government officials proceed at once to the towns affected by the strike on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad, investigate the conditions, and telegraph immediately to Washington. The orders came from Joseph Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general to F. W. Shephardson, acting superintendent of mail for the New England division.

Between Ft. Kent and Van Buren on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad there is a tie-up. On the main line however a fair service of trains is given. As a result of the tie-up the postmasters at these towns immediately notified the officials at Washington. It is said the government will take steps to have the railroad move the mail. Teams will be used by the government, it is said, if the railroad fails to act at once.

A message was received from a clerk in Maine this afternoon to the effect that the railroad men were trying to get a train with mail through but the unfavorable conditions have prevented this.

The towns affected are Grand Isle, Keegan, Parent, Frenchville and Madawaska. The last named is the most northerly town in Maine.

BANGOR, Me.—Developments in the Bangor & Aroostook engine men's strike today are the further approach to normal service by the passenger and freight departments of the railroad and the investigation of the wage dispute by the state board of arbitration and conciliation.

The Legislature at Augusta on Wednesday called on the railroad company to submit to arbitration. At the same time the Brotherhood of Conductors and Railroad Trainmen served on President Todd of the railroad a demand for higher wages. Passenger service on the road was the nearest to schedule since the strike began.

RECEPTION PLAN STILL UNSETTLED

WASHINGTON—The question of holding a public reception at the Capitol as a substitute for the regulation inaugural dance remains unsettled. A hint on the subject is awaited from President-elect Wilson. When that is received Congress must authorize the affair by special legislation.

The committee on arrangements for the inauguration had a meeting Wednesday and authorized Senator Crane, the chairman, to state that while the members of the committee were unanimous in favoring any program regarding a public reception which the President-elect might wish, the resolution under which the committee was appointed does not, in the opinion of the committee, confer any power or jurisdiction over any matter not connected with the inaugural ceremonies, and that, therefore, if such reception is to be held in the Capitol or any other government building, further action by Congress will be required.

GEN. FUNSTON SAYS ARMY IS WEAKENED

WASHINGTON — Present cavalry horses and inefficient Filipino teamsters would prove a drawback to American success in China or the Philippines, in the opinion of Brig-Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the department of Luzon of the Philippine division of the army.

In his annual report General Funston says: "The recent substitution of many of the American teamsters by Filipinos for economy is from the standpoint of efficiency most regrettable."

"It is no exaggeration to say that a two-weeks campaign in actual war, when but little attention could be paid to husbanding the strength of animals, would put half our guns out of action and see half our cavalry marching on foot or guarding wagon trains."

ORATORIO SOCIETY GIVES "MESSIAH"

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—Handel's "Messiah" was sung by the Handel Oratorio Society, under the direction of Paul Browne Patterson, recently in high school auditorium. The Kurtz orchestra of 34 pieces was assisted by these New York soloists: Inez Barbour, soprano; Rosalie Wirthlin, contralto; John Barnes Wells, tenor, and Tom Daniel, bass. Mrs. Patterson was at the piano. This society has been built up through efforts of Mr. Patterson.

NEW YORK SENATE PASSES SUFFRAGE

ALBANY, N. Y.—The woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution was passed by the Senate today by a vote of 40 to 1 (Senator Cullen of Brooklyn). The bill contains the provision that those who become citizens through marriage must be residents of the United States five years before they may vote.

THREE CHILDREN RESCUED

Patrolman Herbert J. Bradley, with the assistance of a citizen, rescued three children of Mrs. Eugene Cummings from a fire at 237 Broadway, Chelsea, yesterday afternoon.

SALARY INCREASE IS SOUGHT

QUINCY, Mass.—The teachers of elementary schools have petitioned the school committee for an increase in salaries from \$650 to \$750 per year.

Worcester Man Who Is Speaker at Meeting of State Library Clubs



ROBERT K. SHAW

MANY LIBRARIANS GATHER IN BOSTON FOR TWO MEETINGS

About 300 New England librarians attended the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held in Medford today, followed by a meeting of New England Club of Library Commission Workers in the state library at the Boston State House this afternoon. The latter club will continue its meeting through tomorrow.

At the Medford meeting this morning the address of welcome was given by the Rev. Henry C. DeLong, chairman of the board of trustees of the Medford public library. James I. Weyer, Jr., director of the New York state library, spoke on "Public Documents: Pro and Con," and was followed by George L. Lewis of Westfield, Miss Lucy D. Luard of Milton, John G. Moulton of Haverhill, and Robert K. Shaw, who reported on the use of public documents in their respective libraries.

Luncheon was served in the vestry in the church, after which a visit was made to the Medford library. This afternoon Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries for the Connecticut public library committee, spoke on "The Selection of Fiction." The meeting closed with an illustrated lecture by William C. Lane, librarian of Harvard University, on "The New Harvard College Library."

At the afternoon session of library commission workers the only business to be taken up will be the rollcall and reports by representatives from the New England states on "Commission Work of Special Interest in 1912." Invitations have been sent to all the library commissions in the New England states to attend and about 25 representatives are expected. Friday's meeting, also to be held at the state library, will be a round table discussion of many phases of commission work.

Tonight at the Exchange Club, 22 Battery, members of both organizations will attend the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Library Club. The address will be a talk on "The New Adventure for Poets" to be given by Josephine Preston Peabody (Mrs. Lionel Marks) and illustrated by readings from her own poems.

Charles F. D. Belden, state librarian, and president of the club, presided. This evening the representatives from the New England state commissions will be guests of the Massachusetts free public library commission at the annual dinner of the Massachusetts Library Club to be held at the Exchange Club, Boston. Mrs. Lionel Marks will give the after dinner address.

FOUR GOVERNORS ARE PLEDGED TO CONFER

Four governors have so far promised to attend the conference of New England state executives in the Touraine on Saturday, while a fifth remains undecided. Governor Aram J. Pothier of Rhode Island, Governor Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut and Governor Samuel D. Feltner of New Hampshire, were the first to accept the invitation of Governor Foss, Governor William T. Haines of Maine will decide later. A luncheon will be held at 1 p. m. and the discussion will follow.

Governor Baldwin will tell of the New Haven's method of conducting transportation in that state. Governor Pothier will give the feelings of Rhode Island over the recent action of the Grand Trunk; Governor Feltner will explain the New Hampshire rate question, while the service of the Boston & Maine in Maine and Vermont will be described, it is expected, by Governors Haines and Fletcher of those states.

COURTESY RESOLVE OFFERED

RALEIGH, N. C.—Representative Justice reintroduced his joint resolution Wednesday, inviting President-elect Wilson, Senator LaFollette and William J. Bryan to address the House on modern politics, declaring that the Senate acted discourteously to the men named when it defeated the previous resolution to the same effect.

INNESS PAINTING COMMANDS \$16,500

NEW YORK—A new record price for a painting by an American artist at public sale was made Wednesday night when William A. Clark paid \$16,500 for Inness's "Tenafly Autumn" at the McMillen sale at the Plaza. The former record was in 1899, when George Inness's "Gray Lowery Day" brought \$10,160.

George H. Ainslee paid \$12,000 for Wyant's "Passing Cloud," and M. Knoedler & Co. also gave \$12,000 for the same painter's "Early Morning." The Knoedlers gave \$75,000 for Corot's "Orpheus and Eurydice." The total for the 68 canvases disposed of was \$208,150.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

SECOND WITEK CONCERT

In Jordan hall Wednesday afternoon Anton Witek, Mrs. Witek and Heinrich Witek, assisted by associates of Mr. Witek and Mr. Witek in the Boston Symphony orchestra, gave a program of chamber music, including a Haydn violin concerto in C major, with accompaniment of strings and piano, which is a recent find in German musical archives and was heard for the first time in Boston. The other selections were Bach's sonata for violin and piano, No. 1, without accompaniment; the Brahms variations and fugue for piano on a Handel theme, and Schubert's "Forellen" quintet in A major for violin, viola, cello, double-bass and piano. The assisting players were: Sylvain Noack, K. Rissland and K. Havlicek, violins; Emil Ferir, viola; and Ernst Huber, double-bass.

The new piece of music was performed with rich tone and nice phrasing and interpreted by the principal violinist and the associate players on violins, viola, cello, double-bass and piano with sympathy for its historic place in the realm of chamber music composition, yet with a frank infusion of modern sentiment. The work represents the composer neither at his greatest nor at his weakest. Haydn is here in a companionable character. He does not outrun moderate journeyers on the esthetic highway, and he does not hinder their advance by leading them into irrelevant by-paths. He portrays the eighteenth century in walking, contemplative mood. His hero is Parson Adams on the road with his Aeschylus safely in his pocket and no impudent squires molesting him. The music is all sobriety and contentment. In its three staid movements it describes a settled scheme of manners, a social system sufficient unto itself, unconscious of impending change.

The Bach sonata was fluently read by Mr. Witek. Each of its short sections had appeal for its form as well as for its melody. The implied harmonic structure of the piece was clearly indicated and the absence of an accompanying instrument justified, as it can only be when an artist of the broadest musicianship performs it.

Mrs. Witek's reading of the Brahms piano piece won her applause as a solo player. The number fitted admirably into the program and enforced the idea of ancient subject and modern treatment which the concert stood for.

The "Forellen" quintet was by far the most interesting piece of music on the program, particularly in the movement which is devoted to variations on the theme of Schubert's song, "The Trout." The mere prettiness of the variations is not what constitutes their principal charm, but the masterful treatment of the five instruments as melody makers. In no piece of chamber music ever composed have the individuality and the dignity of the instruments of the four-string family, the violin, the viola, the violoncello and the double-bass, been more happily presented than in this piece.

"JEWELS" REPEATED

Before a second enthusiastic gathering Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was sung at the Boston opera house, Wednesday evening. Mme. Edvina Mr. Zenatello and Mr. Marcoux being the trio of principal impersonators. Again the attention-seizing introductory scene of the piece won hearty applause. Again the popular and palpably "rag" quality of the aereade music made its hit. Again the character of Gennaro, interpreted by Mr. Zenatello, was the human influence in the drama. Again the comic-valentine figure of Raffaele lent that satiric touch which is the latest thing in modern grand opera notions. Again the heroine, Maliella, raised a question about the dramatist's ability as a builder of character.

Wolf-Ferrari is the first composer to extend the "ragtime" idea beyond the confines of bar and phrase rhythm to the field of the larger sentence and paragraph rhythm. Americans whose ears are trained to the modern developments of the plantation song by their popular music composers, whom they honor with large copyright royalties, but affect to despise just the same, catch the idea of the second intermezzo of "The Jewels" instantaneously. It is a surprise to them because of its new and bigger application, but not because of its innate artistic motive. Puccini's "rag" music in "The Girl of the Golden West" did not astonish them because it is only a little more polite way of saying the same thing that their own vaudeville singers have been telling for years. But Wolf-Ferrari's serenade is recognizably a development, a release of the "ragtime" idea into a principal instead of an incidental means of expression. "The Jewels of the Madonna," therefore, although it is a picture of Neapolitan life, translates emotionally into an American opera. It parallels American sentiment, even if pictorially it is two oceans removed from America.

The character of Maliella is given more rapid exposition and development in the first act than is convenient for the imagination of those across the footlights from her. Nobody likes to accept the heroine in lyric drama as a secondary figure. Grand operas that do not furnish the leading feminine singer with the largest opportunity for character portrayal have a way of sinking in time to the foot of the repertory. But in "The Jewels" there is the music of the serenade, and that will be sufficient to maintain the popularity of the piece against any weakness of dramatic mechanism for a long time.

MR. TAFT'S TRAVELS HAVE AVERAGED 75 MILES EVERY DAY

WASHINGTON—When President Taft returned from New Haven early this week, the total mileage of his travels in his four years in the White House had reached 113,659—enough to take him 4½ times around the world, or an average of about 75 for every day he has been President. The total is exclusive of the hundreds of miles he has traveled by motor, his trips through cities and his tours about Washington and in the vicinity of Beverly.

Including the three short journeys to be taken before March 4, Mr. Taft will have traveled in his term about 125,000 miles, or five times the distance around the earth at the equator.

BUT THREE WOMEN HEAR HAT PIN BILL

Only four women appeared today at the postponed hearing on the protruding hat pin, and one of these went out before the hearing began. The bill before the committee was on petition of E. Webster Allen that it shall be unlawful to use an unduly protruding hat pin, maximum punishment being one month's imprisonment or a fine of \$100. It was said that it is possible to wear ornamental guards over the ends of hat pins and thereby avoid difficulty.

STATE BUDGET IS \$26,639,526

SACRAMENTO—State Controller Nye submitted a report recently to Governor Johnson, President Wallace of the Senate and Speaker Young of the Assembly, showing that the total amount of general and special appropriations which will be asked from the state in this session of the Legislature reaches a grand total of \$26,639,526.50.

SAWMILL CHANGES HANDS

ELLENBURG, Wash.—Bloomquist Brothers, who own and conduct a sawmill business on the Swaik river, have leased the South Cle Elum sawmill of the Baker Lumber Company and will take possession soon. They will increase the capacity of the plant.

TELEGRAPHERS VOTE ON STRIKE

CINCINNATI—It is officially announced that the telegraph operators employed by the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific and the Alabama Great Southern roads are taking a strike vote. The men have asked for a 20 per cent increase in wages.

MATTHEW HALE SPEAKS

About 150 members of the Progressive League of Somerville held a meeting in the Somerville Y. M. C. A. building Wednesday night. John Herbert, president of the league, introduced Matthew Hale, the speaker of the evening.

TRUSTEES SELECT BRIDGE SITE

REDDING, Cal.—The city trustees, accompanied by a representative of the Southern Bridge Company, tentatively selected the site for a cement bridge at Reid ferry. The point on the river seems to fill the qualifications.

WHITE STAR OFFICIAL CALLED BEFORE THE SHIP INVESTIGATORS

WASHINGTON—The so-called ship-ping trust investigating committee today turned its attention to the North Atlantic traffic, calling for its first witness P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the White Star line, and director in the International Merchant Marine.

Mr. Franklin, who with J. Pierpont Morgan and J. Bruce Ismay holds the voting trust for the \$120,000,000 combination, was scheduled to tell how passenger and freight tariffs are fixed by the Merchant Marine.

He must produce all tariff, rebate and pooling agreements, if there are any, for inspection of the committee. Upon Mr. Franklin's testimony will rest the decision to call Mr. Morgan.

Shipping agreements whereby the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg-American, the Red Star and other transatlantic lines keep out of one another's European ports were acknowledged Wednesday before the House committee on merchant marine by W. G. Sichel of New York, vice-director of the Hamburg-American line.

Mr. Sichel said the European companies operated from single ports in the majority of cases, and that there was an agreement between the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd whereby the former refrained from taking freight to Bremen from any North Atlantic port of the United States, and the latter refrained from taking freight to Hamburg. In the same way, he said, his company did not carry freight to Antwerp in competition with the Red Star line.

No general agreements covering other ports were in effect so far as Mr. Sichel knew. He said there was no agreement between the different lines whereby the rates from the United States to the various European ports were adjusted at a common level. Mr. Sichel said he understood that his company, the North German Lloyd, and the International Mercantile held half the stock of the Holland-America line.

Christian J. Beck, freight traffic manager of the Hamburg-American lines operating to the United States, said a "tacit understanding" that rates should not be cut existed between his company and the United Fruit line. There had been an increase of about 15 per cent in rates to Jamaica in the past year.

A pooling and rate agreement produced appeared to show that the pooling applied not only to Jamaica ports, but to the Panama Canal Zone.

MAYOR'S HEALTH PETITION HEARD

The petition of Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston for the creation under the state board of health of a department to have charge of all institutions maintained by the state was taken up today at the State House. Edward F. McSweeney, trustee, and Dr. Mark Richardson, secretary of the board, favored the bill.

In opposition former Senator Albert S. Apsey, for the League for Medical Freedom, said that no adequate reason has been given for enacting any legislation of this sort. He said: "Mr. McSweeney has heretofore spoken of the overworked, inadequate and incompetent shoulders of the state board of health, yet he now proposes to place additional burdens upon them. The state board has the broadest possible power and more authority than many citizens approve. The only trouble is they don't use the power they now have." Mrs. Frank D. Paige of Boston also opposed the bill on the ground that the state board already has too much power.

TWO RAILROADS ASK PRIVILEGES

The committee on street railways gave a hearing this morning on a petition of the directors of the proposed Boston & Western Electric Railroad Company for an act which will enable that company to use the right of way of the Central Massachusetts railroad at Weston Center and Cherry Brook in Weston and at Tower Hill in Weyland.

James N. Clef, representing the company, told the committee that the railroad commissioners expressed a wish that the company seek this legislation in order to avoid certain objectionable crossings.

The committee also heard R. H. Saltenthal, attorney for the proposed Boston & Providence interurban electric railroad, which had asked for an extension of 15 months to complete the organization of the company.

SCHOOL HEAD SELECTED

SALEM, Mass.—N. Horton Batchelder of this city, a graduate of the Salem high school, class of '96 and of Harvard University 1900, has been appointed headmaster of the projected vocational school to be established at Windsor Locks, Conn. This school is to have \$2,000,000 endowment and is to be called the Loomis Institute.

PINE SEEDLINGS PLANTED

NANTUCKET, Mass.—State Forester Rane has a force of men engaged in planting 75,000 pine seedlings from the state's nurseries, at the rate of 1800 a day, on 75 acres of land being reforested, under direction of the Nantucket Civic League.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ELECTED

PEABODY, Mass.—The Republican town committee has organized with Arthur W. Sim as chairman; Ralph F. Kelley, secretary; Horace P. Farnham, treasurer.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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PERUVIAN CENSURE VOTE AND A CABINET CHANGE MAKE STIR

Resignation of Minister of Interior, Due to Senate's Action, Causes Early Break in Billinghurst Administration

INCIDENTS ATTEND

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru.—While the fall of Dr. Elias Malpartida, minister of the interior and president of the cabinet, owing to the vote of censure in the Senate, is generally regretted, especially because it came so early in the Billinghurst administration, public and private comment are to the effect that it was an inevitable aftermath of the Leguía regime which had left more or less artificial majorities in Congress opposed to the reform program of the new president.

Dr. Malpartida's resignation, however, did not involve the fall of the cabinet. President Billinghurst having called on the minister of war, General Varela, to form a new cabinet which was done simply by appointing Don Abel Montes, senator for Apurimac and a prominent Liberal, also a personal friend of the President's, to succeed the retiring minister of the interior.

Considerable stir marked the developments preceding the vote of censure caused by the attack of a crowd, variously described according to party views, on the Berrio printing establishment in Plateros de San Augustin, because a little sheet whose character is sufficiently indicated by its name, El Mosquito, was printed in that shop. The establishment was rapidly put out of commission and the government was accused of having permitted and possibly instigated the attack, by the partisans of the defunct administration, while the opposite version is that it was the spontaneous act of a number of workmen who wished to manifest their adherence to the reform policy of President Billinghurst.

Subsequent manifestations made it necessary to afford strong police protection to the house of former President Leguía, and the printing plant of the extinct newspaper, El Día, which had been his mouthpiece, while the Chamber and Senate were guarded for a while by cavalry and artillery detachments.

Feeling ran high in both and although the Senate was responsible for the vote of censure it was in the Chamber that the most heated debate, with accompanying in the gallery, took place. Manifestations continued in the streets, where large crowds were awaiting the members of Congress with cries of viva for the new government and hisses for the supporters of the old one.

Politically, the new developments are regarded as far reaching in effect. Since the government has withdrawn the bills submitted to Congress and the latter has been closed it is expected that the transition and readjustment will be materially aided thereby, especially as it is taken for granted that the alliance between the Liberals and Leguía supporters, which had been based on co-operation with the new government, is virtually broken up through the attack of the latter on the cabinet. No drawbacks through the closing of Congress and the withdrawal of the government projects are anticipated since the only indispensable measure, financial relief, has been found by the executive.

COLOMBIANS PROTEST UTRIA BAY SALE PLAN

Proposed Transfer to American Company Raises Objections Under Law Reserving Pacific Coast Section for Defense and Recalls Rival Canal Project

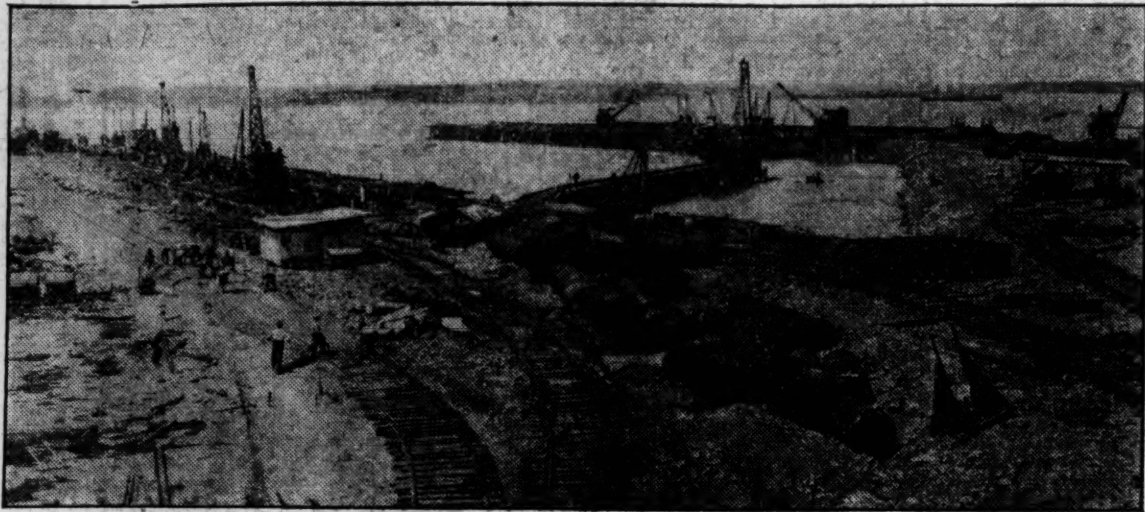
(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTÁ, Colombia.—Protests are appearing in the press against the proposed sale of the bay of Utria, in the Choco region, on the Pacific, to an American company.

In view of the extreme apprehensiveness Colombians have been evidencing ever since the secession of Panama, on the score of American enterprise in northwestern Colombia, some surprise is expressed, especially in foreign circles, at the mildness of those protests. It appears that the sale is proposed by the heirs of Don Nicolás Lemos, natives of Quibdó, on the Atrato river, and the price asked is \$40,000 gold. The bay of Utria is said by people familiar with the ground to be one of the best sheltered of the Colombian Pacific.

The protests invoke the law of Sept. 19, 1892, which expressly reserves for national purposes that section of the Pacific seaboard which comprises the bays of Cupica, Patajona and Nabuga

COLON PORT WORK ADVANCES



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

Cristobal docks when about fifty per cent completed, showing in foreground pipe to form part of caissons for piers

Wall Along Cristobal Point Done, Thousand-Foot Quay at Dock 16 Completed and Another Is Building

DREDGING GOING ON

(Special to the Monitor)

COLON, C. Z.—It is a far cry from the Colon of 25 years ago to the modern port developed under American auspices. While the new docks under construction at Cristobal are shown only about half completed in the picture, the contrast with the shipping of French days is striking. The largest of the early docks is now known as Panama Railroad dock No. 4 and is about 300 yards to the north of the new docks under construction. To quote from the Canal Record:

Work on the terminals is advancing rapidly. The quay wall along the west front of Cristobal Point is completed, the mole that extends from the mainland out towards the canal and at right angles to it is made to its full length, although much material must yet be dumped to bring it to its final width;

tide. This will be ready for use when the first ships of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy arrive at Colon in January.

The plan for the terminal wharves is to build a quay around the point at Cristobal, extend a fill of a rock and earth from the mainland 3200 feet toward the canal channel, and from this mole build out piers at such distances apart as to allow a berth or dock between piers of 300 feet in width.

Water Kept Calm

The mole, whose chief use is that of a backbone for the system of piers, answers as a breakwater for the area immediately behind it. Although the water in front of this is so wind-tossed that it actually breaks over the mole and splashes to a height of 20 feet or more, that behind it is calm. In this calm water the entrance to the docks from the canal will be dug.

The quay along dock 16 is typical in construction and appearance of what pier 17 will be. Both quay and pier are founded upon bed rock, from 20 to 80 feet below mean tide at various points. Steel caissons or cylinders are driven by pile drivers into the bottom of the bay,

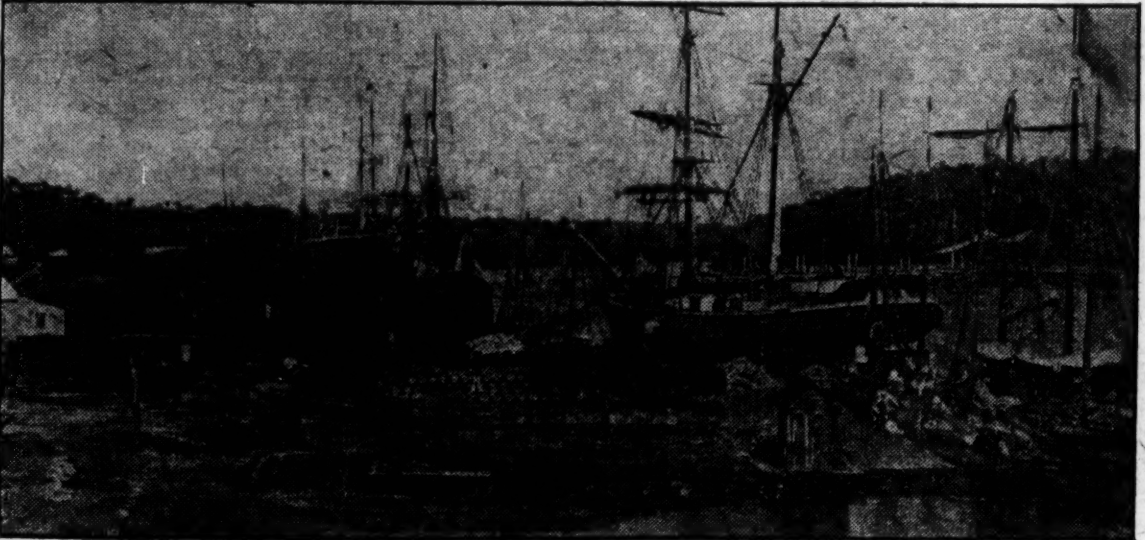
steel forms, so that a network of steel overlies the pillars. Upon this network the concrete for the floor is placed, and upon this are laid brick, the railroad tracks along the face of the quay and faces of the pier having first been set in place.

The quay at dock 16 is completed. It stands upon 227 piers of concrete each 4 feet in diameter. In its construction 11,391 linear feet of caissons were sunk, 4894 cubic yards of concrete were used in the foundation piers and 3182 cubic yards in the floor, which is 8 inches thick. Its length is 1071 feet, width 75 feet, 6 inches. Along the front a line of batter piles is being driven to protect the structure against ships. A shed of steel will cover it, and the work on this will begin in April.

Another Pier Partly Built

Pier 17 is now in the most interesting stage of its construction. Caissons are being sunk, excavation is in progress, concrete filling of the caissons is carried on, and the steel superstructure for the floor is about to be placed. This pier will be 1042 feet long, 200 feet wide, and will rest upon 287 piers of reinforced concrete each six feet in diameter. Dredging in the 300-foot slip between

OLD FACILITIES NOT UP TO CANAL DAY NEEDS



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

First docks built at Colon show inadequacy of accommodations, with freight piled anywhere possible to find space

and the caissons for the foundation of pier 17 are practically in place. At the head of dock 16, between the quay and pier 17, is a landing for small boats, its top being only three feet above mean

and men within them take out the earth and coral rock as the caissons sink. When bed rock is reached, it is leveled off so that each caisson may stand on a flat surface. Old railroad rails are placed within the cylinder to serve as reinforcement, and the whole is filled with concrete pillar, steel bound and heavily reinforced with T-rails, standing on rock.

A series of these pillars forms the foundation for a quay or pier. Upon, and joining them are placed steel girders, and these are joined in turn by smaller

dock 16 and pier 17 is complete, and the dredge Mindi will move to the west side of pier 17 in a few days to dredge out a 200-foot berth.

The dredge Caribbean will start soon to dredge out a 500-foot approach channel from the canal axis to dock 16.

There has been some question in regard to the cross currents in Limon bay, carrying the silt into the approach channel, and the hydrographic office has been instructed to make a thorough study of this phase of the problem.

MINISTER'S MISSION FROM NICARAGUA IS CAUSE OF QUESTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Before leaving for his new post as minister to Honduras, Guatemala and the United States, Gen. Don Emiliano Chamorro, the conservative leader, was given a farewell banquet at Granada, at which President Don Adolfo Diaz, Mr. Weitzel, the American minister, Dr. Don Carlos Cuadra Pasos of the joint commission and a number of prominent men and women of Managua and Granada were present.

On the point of embarking for Managua, Honduras, the general issued the following manifesto to his friends and partisans: "In a few moments I shall leave these shores on my way to Washington, where I shall carry out the mission entrusted to me by President Diaz

with the great American nation; and I leave my beloved country with a tranquil heart, knowing that entire peace reigns there now. Sharing President Diaz's endeavors to redeem Nicaragua by establishing a government whose lodestar shall be the law, I am convinced that his high gifts and proven patriotism will enable him to steer as hitherto the ship of state toward true moral and material growth, clear of the reefs and shoals that might endanger its safety. Meanwhile I beg to enjoin on you the most complete harmony and cooperation so that by supporting the constituted authority the conservative party of Nicaragua may constantly enlarge its scope and its numbers."

In view of all that has been said of the attitude taken by Honduras in the last Nicaraguan revolution and its alleged support of the conservatives which the Liberals in this country and in

DENIAL BY SENATOR ROOT IMPRESSES THE COSTA RICAN PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—What is considered a declaration of unusual international importance is published in the local press in the shape of a letter addressed by the Costa Rican minister, Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, to Don Joaquin Fernandez Montufar, containing Senator Root's denial of the anti-Latin-American statements attributed to him and widely circulated in Central America. The writer says that the stir made by the publication of the fictitious utterances induced him to place the matter before Senator Root, "this good friend of our country," with the result that a formal denial will be published in the Pan-American Bulletin.

Senator Calvo requests his friend to approach President Jimenez with a view to publishing the rectification in the local press, closing with the words: "Mr. Root initiated a policy of rapprochement and strove to establish the best possible understanding between our countries and his, and as is well known, always favored Costa Rica, for which reason it would seem to me that the least we owe him is to accord his refutation of an unjust charge the proper reception."

Senator Root's introduction to his formal refutation says that several Latin-American newspapers, especially in Central America, having published alleged translations of paragraphs of an address at the Mechanics night school in New York in August last, he wishes all Latin-America to know that the publication in question is a gross fraud, and that a refutation will appear in due course in the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. In it the whole thing is characterized as an impudent forgery, since he never made such a speech nor even said or wrote similar statements, his real sentiments towards Latin-America being well known from public, private, official and personal utterances extending over many years.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador.—The government is calling for bids for the construction of the railroad from Puerto Bolivar on the Pacific, to a navigable point on the Zamora river, via the towns of Zaruma and Loja. The bids must be in by March 20, and should be addressed to the minister of public works of Ecuador.

AMBATO, Ecuador.—A company has been formed for the colonization of the Pastaza river, an affluent of the Amazon, including Mera and Payo, Canelos, upper Curaray and lower Pastaza, as far as Andoas. The foundation of agricultural centers, the civilization of Indians, the defense of national territory and the improvement of communications are among the principal aims of the company which has its headquarters at Canelos. The chairman of the board of directors is the principal merchant of the Pastaza region, Don Aurelio Montaño, who has large interests in Andoas, on the confluence of the Bobonaza and Pastaza rivers. Cooperation is advocated with the company recently formed in Riobamba for the same purpose on the Morona river, immediately to the south of the former.

CARTAGENA, Colombia.—A company has been formed for the establishment of steamship service between this port and the head of navigation on the Atrato river, at Quibdó.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia.—The Girardot, a steamer constructed here for canalization work, has left for the upper Magdalena. Another one, the Sucre, is in course of construction. The steamer Bogota is likewise contracted for for canalization work on the Magdalena. The Sagamoso and Lebrija, both affluents of the Magdalena and main lines of communication of the department of Santander, also are to be canalized, the Magdalena having been despatched to do extensive dredging work on them.

El Salvador and Costa Rica ascribe to the pro-American influence of President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala. It is asked whether General Chamorro's appointment to the post of minister at Tegucigalpa and Guatemala as well as Washington foreshadows a definite grouping of the Central American republics resulting in the virtual isolation of El Salvador and Costa Rica, in both of which the people and the government are equally strongly opposed to American intervention in Central America.

PANAMA TOURISTS

Will be interested in what Engineering Record says of "The Americans in Panama," by William R. Scott:

"If the 20,000 Americans who will visit Panama this winter will read on the voyage down 'The Americans in Panama,' they will find their stay on the isthmus more profitable and enjoyable."

\$1.35 Net. \$1.47 Postpaid. Of any bookseller, or The Staff Publishing Company 501 Fifth Ave., NEW YORK CITY

SENATOR ROOT'S utter repudiation of some absurd statements attributed to him in regard to the future status of the Central American republics is certain of the unreserved reception it merits—witness the report on this page conveying the attitude of the Costa Rican press. A most provoking affair, undoubtedly, nevertheless it afforded that staunchest friend of the Latin republics an excellent opportunity for reaffirming Pan-American principles. Since then, Senator Root has come out with a statement possessing a Pan-American significance that is unique; in his memorable speech before the Senate against the Panama canal tolls he said, speaking of the Canal Zone: "It is not our territory, except in trust we have taken title in trust after having given a solemn promise we cannot be false to the stipulation of that treaty without adding a breach of trust, a breach of our own promise to build the canal for the benefit of mankind."

Vital though the issue appears from the world standpoint it is not less so from the specifically Pan-American, for the argument that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty no longer applies because the canal is now situated on American territory, forces the conclusion on the nations of the south, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, that the United States had shifted its border to the isthmus of Panama and that the absorption of the intervening territory could only be a matter of time. Once that is seen as an inevitable development a further advance is reckoned with and the conquest of the southern continent looms up in the patriotic apprehensiveness of Colombians, Ecuadorians, Venezuelans, and, indeed, judging by many utterances reported of late on this page, even of the people of the great nations on the Atlantic and Pacific. And more than utterances, it is the trend of events that brings home the realization of the dawning of an entirely new political era on the southern continent. For that wonderful movement toward South American solidarity that has characterized the last decade and has just culminated in the reconciliation between Chile and Peru—as great an event in South America as the reconciliation between France and Germany would be in world politics—signifies the awakening of a race and the rallying of its members to the defense of their common heritage, what is termed "el patrimonio latino." That this defensive movement is caused by increasing pressure from the north is no longer either deniable or denied.

To relieve this pressure the only course is Senator Root's: by affirming the fact that the United States holds the Canal Zone in trust and builds the canal for the benefit of mankind.

NEW BOGOTA LINE PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTÁ, Colombia.—In connection with the construction of the Carare river road it is proposed to investigate the possibilities of a railroad connecting the

Magdalena river, opposite the terminal of the Antioquia railroad, Puerto Berrio, with Velez, Socorro, Tunja, Chiquinquirá and eventually with this capital by Zipaquirá, uniting the departments of Antioquia, Santander, Boyaca and Cundinamarca.

Special Announcement

Easter Cruise

to the

West Indies PANAMA CANAL South America

By the Triple-Screw Steamer

"LAURENTIC" 14,892 Tons March 12

27 Days

\$175 and Upward

Ask for Itinerary

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Express Sailings Tuesdays
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FOR
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THE MEDITERRANEAN
Winter Cruises to the
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FEB. 29 MARCH 27
By the S. S. "Grosser Kurfurst"
OELRICHS & CO., General Agts.
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All Expenses Included
BERMUDA Two sailings weekly from New York to this charming island Resort by Express Steamers. Tours 9 to 19 days, \$45 up.
CALIFORNIA Tours de Luxe leave Feb. 17, 19, March 12. Finest trains and hotels, \$220 up.
FLORIDA by rail or steamer. Leave Jan. 24, Feb. 4, 18, 20. \$145.50 up.
CRUISES Plans, etc., of ALL Cruises, West Indies, Panama, Spanish Main, etc., \$100 up. Choice berths at all prices. Tours and Tickets to All Winter Resorts. Send for Programme desired.
THOS. COOK & SON
336 Washington Street, Boston
Cook's Travelers' Cheques are Good All Over the World.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

WINTER RATES NOW IN EFFECT

BOSTON TO
Rockland, Camden, Belfast, Castine, Seaport, Bucksport, Winterville, and Mt. Desert.
5:00 P. M. from Indis Wharf—Tuesday and Friday—S. S. Belfast.
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Calvin Austin.
Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM
Twice-Screw Steamships
10 A. M.
*Noordam Jan. 28
*Pradam Feb. 4
*Rotterdam Feb. 11
*New Amsterdam Feb. 25
*VIA BOULOGNE S.M.
PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE
Office 54 State St., Boston
Or see Local Agent

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

IVERNIA, Thursday, Jan. 23

SAXONIA, Feb. 4, 8 A. M.

New York, Fishguard, Liverpool

*CAMPANIA, Jan. 29

*LUSITANIA, Feb. 5

*Calls at Queenstown.

128 State Street. Tel. F.H. 4000

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL
Arctic, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.; Mar. 11, May 7
BOSTON-AZORES-GIBRALTAR-ITALY
Cosmo, Feb. 1, 7 am; Mar. 15, April 20;
Cretic, April 2, 8 P. M.
LEYLAND LINE
BOSTON-LIVERPOOL (DIRECT)
One class cabin (H.L.) service rate, \$20
Devenian Jan. 25 Noon, Canadian Feb. 5
Winifredian Feb. 25, Bohemian Mar. 1
OFFICE, 54 STATE ST., BOSTON



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED-An experienced dyer or finisher. Write to WILSON & PARISHIAN CL. CO., 3841 7th Digo. Cal.

WANTED-I want for my grocery a general merchandise; apply by letter stating full particulars, references and price to J. L. & CO., 127 1/2 S. San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED-Young man with experience in photo gallery; state salary and salary expected. Write JULE Colby ave., Everett, Wash.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Girl or woman, call me at work and go home nights, to assist MRS. PANNY K. JOHNSTON, 206 1/2 9th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED-A young man with a good education, steward, experienced, wants a job in small hotel or club; young men who are capable of doing anything. J. TAYLOR, 3220 55th Digo. Cal.

WANTED-45, German, good appearance position in camp or private family. Write to EDWARD HEDIGER, 1000 N. Nile St., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED-CLEAN with extensive experience as a cook. Write to J. L. & CO., 127 1/2 S. San Francisco, Cal.

and otherwise, seeks position. W. A. KELLY, E. 1328 S. E. blvd., Spokane.

MAN of good appearance and education; position for advancement in western states; will travel. C. HOWE, E. 19th st., Portland, Ore.

WOMAN, ADVERTISING OR DISTRIBUTING AGENT for manufacture in southern California position wanted by a lady. References. JOHN F. MORGAN, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Cal.

WOMAN AGENT desires position; 14 years breakfast food concern; experience in sales and work; Pacific coast and abroad; excellent references. Address, 1000 N. 10th St., Portland, Ore.

WOMAN, ADVERTISING OR DISTRIBUTING AGENT for manufacture in southern California position wanted by a lady. References. JOHN F. MORGAN, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Cal.

WANTED—Position as laundry driver

ne coast preferred; 10 years' experience
 laundry; temperate, reliable; a
 good; best of references. GEO.
 ELMAN, Spokane.
 YOUNG MAN, with 3 years' experience
 wants position with opportunity
 for advancement; Spokane
 BURNS, E 2103 Third av., Spoka
 n; High 591-J.
 YOUNG NEWSPAPER MAN, familiar
 editorial and advertising departme
 nts to locate on the Pacific coast;
 would represent one or in
 business or give his time
 publication; this is an opportunity
 to secure the services of a wide-awake
 careful worker. ROBERT S. RO
 state st., Albany N. Y.

TUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

VERNESS—Refined young lady, a
 career seeker, desires position as gov-
 ernment employee in field of busi-
 ness, Cal. MISS **MARY F. DALE**, 1001
 Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.
W. N. KROGER—A young man
 or attendant; thoroughly expe-
 rienced in American ladies desires position
 as waiter, Los Angeles, Cal. **M.**
MOORE, care of E. Hollister,
 Seabrook st., Boston.
WIDDLE-AGED LADY wishes a po-
 sition as companion in field of busi-
 ness, or attendant or seamstress.
RUEKNER, 3200 Forest av., Chicago.
WILKINSON, refined, middle-aged,
 experienced in hotel work, desires
 position as housekeeper in small town in Spok-
 an, Idaho. **W. F. FERRIS**, 2727 Ferris
 st., Los Angeles.
WILSON—Refined lady desires em-
 ployment for house parties, dance
 halls and entertainments. **JILLIA**
 WILSON, 1211 1/2 W. 12th st., Seattle.
WILSON wanted as companion, matron
 or club rooms; no cooking, refined
 and qualified. **MRS. SEAR**
LOGG, 1022 Belmont av., Seattle.
WINTHROP wanted where there is
 opportunity for advancement; would
 like to change location. **W. W.**
147 W. 27th st., Los Angeles, Cal.
WINTERGRAPHER, young, high class,
 10 years' experience, wishes position
 as winter photographer. **HELEN**
WILKINSON, 2836 Derby, Berkeley, Cal.
WINTERGRAPHER with 10 years' expe-
 rience, wishes position as winter
 photographer. **W. W.**
WINTERGRAPHER position as matron of in-
 charge of home or any position
 in hotel. **W. W.**

MISS LOCKING, 1145 S. Figueroa
Los Angeles, Cal. Phone 53673.

WANTED—Dressmaking of every

ROCKING, 1145 S. Figueroa st., MISS
to go out by the day. Miss
NATED—Position as attendant
by one who has had se
California st., San Francisco.
MAMAN and daughter, of mature ye
like place to work. Write to C
HOTEL or summer resort in Cal
MISS KATIE E. VOIGHT, 1
San Francisco, Calif.
SUNG LADY, well educated, musi
desired, wishes position as secreta
partment; business ability. Address M
1017 15th av., Qualman Apt.
Wash.

CANADA-FOREIGN

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
BOOKKEEPER OR SECRETARY
tion wanted by American, famil
the far east; auditor and stenog

GOURDIN, 61 Robinson rd., Hong Kong, China.

[illegible]

WAITRESS—Respectable young girl in position in hotel; well recommended.

MISS K. TIRRELL, Morans Hotel
at st., Dublin, Ire.

YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires pos-
sibility governess or companion her
neighborhood Montreal. DOROTHY HARRIS
at "Brooklyn," Brough, E. York

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
classified Advertising Columns bring
A telephone call to 4330 Back E
give you information as to terms.

100



RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10; 13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.68; 26 OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION) \$1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 6029-6031 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St. European Advertisements should be sent to 23-29 Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, W. C.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTELS

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS

WOMEN'S APPAREL—CINCINNATI

PHOTOGRAPHS—CINCINNATI

McALPINS

Great January Clearance Sale of Women's Apparel Now Going On

The McAlpin Store
No. 100 and 102 Main Street, Cincinnati

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Trunks and Leather Goods IN CINCINNATI

Bankhardt's
438-440 RACE ST.

POULTRY

POULTRY

WHITE ORPINGTONS

FROM COLONIAL FARM - TEMPLE, N. H.

WON AT THE RECENT GREAT BOSTON SHOW
FIRST PRIZE COCK
FIRST PRIZE HEN
FIRST PRIZE COCKEREL
FIRST PRIZE PHEasant
Every Breeder Trained for egg production. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WRITE TO COLONIAL FARMS, TEMPLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

De Forest M. Nelson
Herbert W. Packard
Nelson and Packard, Lawyers
27-29 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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MARION TYLER
Voice, Piano, Developing and Interpreting
Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc.
402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2081, Chicago

AGENTS WANTED

Yields Bigger Salary
Because it's good for unlimited repeat orders; every household and 90% of the stores need it; sells quickly, 100% profit all or spare time; outfit light, easy to carry; no experience necessary; agents wanted, either sex; be your own boss; start now; write for free sample and full details. Dept. 222, DUNLAP MFG. CO., Bloomington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents; this is strictly A1, bona fide proposition.

M. J. CALLAHAN & CO.
206 N. Second St., Champaign, Ill.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample. 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO. (Dept. 800), 20 Warren St., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE

RELIABLE, ENERGETIC MEN to take orders for lubricating oil, greases and paints; salary or commission; side line or exclusively. STETSON OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

STENOGRAPHER—A young man between the age of 20 and 32; must be of good appearance and capable; good opportunity. P. O. Drawer 5296, Boston.

Increase Your Poultry Profits

The poultry stock and supplies you sell advertised in the Monitor will come to the attention of poultry raisers and fanciers of Greater Boston. To every 100 of Boston's population 126 live out in the suburbs. These people are householders who live far enough out of the city proper to have a garden and keep hens.

Use a home paper to reach these people. The Monitor is read in good homes—not only throughout Greater Boston but all over the country. It has a national circulation as extensive as the magazine.

An excellent opportunity for dealing with the consumer directly by Parcel Post is open through advertising placed in the department headed "From Producer to Consumer by Parcel Post." This department is published on Monday and the same rates apply as those for the Classified Poultry Section given below.

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the facts and an idea of the price you wish to pay and we will gladly prepare your advertisements. The cost of this advertising, which appears on Thursday of each week, will be, per inch:

For advertisements with cuts: 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10; For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.68; For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

For advertisements without cuts: 1 or 2 times (per insertion) \$1.68; For three or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

Your order should reach us as soon as possible. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK
Belt Ave. and Page Boulevard, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

THIS school, established fourteen years ago, trains boys and girls for citizenship. It gives a six year academic course leading to graduation but offers to prepare for college in four years. Students are admitted to any grade of the elementary or high school courses. Our new term commences January 27. Arrangements can be made to admit a few more students.

Applicants are now being enrolled for the school year of 1913-14. Day pupils may enter at any time. A catalogue will be sent on request. Address
MARY KIMBALL MORGAN, Principal
THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

INSURANCE

Loss of Profits INSURANCE

Cables: "Westlich, Liverpool."
A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition.
Telephone: 6475 Central.

You can recover the amount of any damage to Stock, Fittings, and Structure under the usual Fire policy, but what of loss of profits during any period of interruption in business?

Universal Correspondence Invited.

J. BASIL VINER

African House, 6 Water Street
LIVERPOOL

Member of Liverpool Exchange.

WINTER RESORTS

Make this a Galveston Winter Resort. Write W. S. ST. GEORGE, G. V. A., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DAYTONA, FLA.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL HALIFAX RIVER
Delightful Winter Climate. Excellent Hotels

CHARACTER TEST TAKEN FROM BILL

WASHINGTON—It was agreed Wednesday by conferees to eliminate the certificate of character clause of the immigration bill which, it was asserted, would bar many Jew immigrants from Russia and Rumania. The point was conceded in the interest of expedition.

The supporters of the bill assert that the present law is much strengthened in protection against importation of contract labor by the bill, pointing out that it is made an offense to solicit or bring in laborers under promise of employment and that United States district attorneys are specifically directed to prosecute all violations of the law.

PRESIDENT TAFT WANTS PARKS NOW

WASHINGTON—President Taft told a special park committee of the Washington Board of Trade Wednesday that Congress had better make up its mind to appropriate for park extensions and for government buildings in Washington now rather than wait 10 or 20 years and have to pay higher prices for land.

"The people of the country want Washington to be a beautiful city," said the President. "The money is here; the opportunity is here; so why delay? The buildings will not cost any less in the future. What money is for is to use."

NAUTICAL SCHOOL DROPPED

NEW YORK—The board of education has decided to place out of commission the schoolship Newport, which has been conducted as a nautical school by the city since 1873. The records show 769 students enrolled in that time, of whom 134 followed the sea as a means of livelihood.

CITY TO BUY 1500 CANS

PHILADELPHIA—From the proposals opened recently in the department of public works the department will be able to purchase about 1500 receptacle cans for waste paper. The cans are to be distributed about the central and other congested parts of the city.

ABINGTON

Directors of the Abington National Bank have elected Moses N. Arnold president, William S. O'Brien vice president and W. Percy Arnold clerk.

The Board of Trade held its monthly meeting in Grand Army hall last evening.

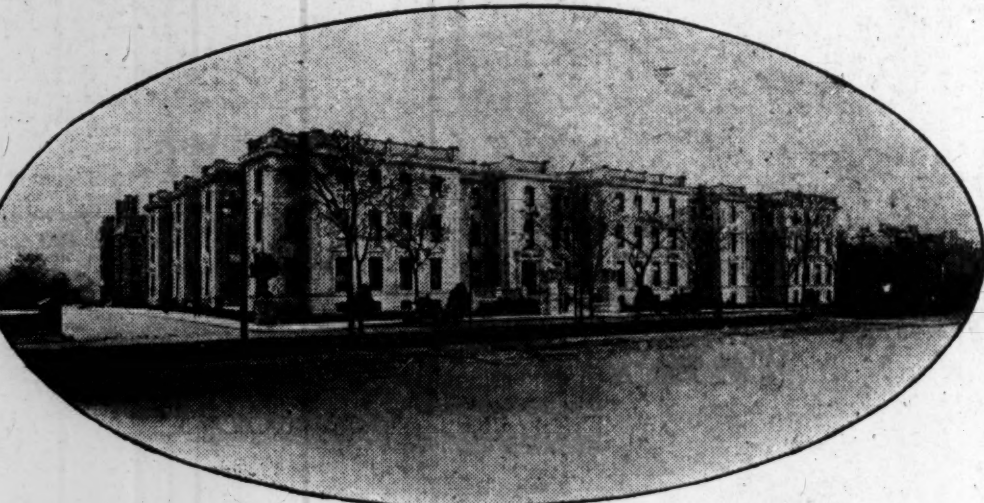
ROCKLAND

General Hartshuff camp, S. of V., is to hold a fair in Grand Army hall on the evenings of Jan. 29, 30 and 31.

Mrs. Nettie Everson has been appointed an aid on the staff of the president of the national department W. R. C.

SOUTH BOSTON

The annual officers party of the high school cadets will be held in the school gymnasium Saturday.



Hotel Beaconsfield

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Beautiful Brookline's Beautiful Hotel—the Home of Perfect Comfort for Transients or Permanent Guests

Rooms single, double or en suite, all with private bath Write for booklet and card of rates

ARTHUR W. PAYNE, MANAGER

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

ARLINGTON

First Universalist Society will meet this evening to vote on amendments for the by-laws.

Francis Gould post, 36, G. A. R., has elected: Commander, Edwin L. Sterling; senior vice-commander, Henry Clark; junior vice-commander, George H. Averill; chaplain, J. Willard Russell; adjutant, John Ewart; patriotic instructor, Charles S. Parker; quartermaster, Sylvester C. Frost; surgeon, David Chinery; officer of the day, Alfred H. Knowles; officer of the guard, Henry W. Bertrough; quartermaster sergeant, Leander D. Bradley, and sergeant major, Horace M. Smith.

QUINCY

The Salvation Army held a social at their hall Wednesday evening.

Miss Zenas S. Arnold will entertain the members of the Friday Club at her home on Coddington street Friday afternoon.

Granite lodge, Sons of St. George, entertained the members of the Earl of Shaftsbury lodge of Brockton Wednesday evening.

MELROSE

At a meeting of Wyoming lodge of Masons last evening the initiatory degree was worked on five candidates.

At Highlands Woman's Club meeting yesterday afternoon in Corinthian hall the Rev. Charles F. Dole of Dorchester gave an address on "Practical Philosophy."

CHELSEA

Cary Boys Club will be entertained by the Women Workers of Central church in the vestry this evening.

Jeremiah J. Hurley, assistant immigration commissioner of Boston, will speak at the meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Friday evening.

WINTHROP

"A Recipe for a Revival" will be the topic of the meeting at the Baptist church this evening.

A map of Winthrop and Revere beaches, made in 1881, has been presented to the public library by Alfred Stainforth.

CONCORD

C. F. Edgerton has presented \$100 each to the Concord Female Charitable Society, Woman's Parish Association of the First Parish church, Old Concord chapter, D. A. R., Concord Musical Club and Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club.

BRIDGEWATER

Installation of officers of the Bridgewater W. R. C. will be held Jan. 28.

The members of class A at normal school are arranging to give up their present course of study and begin 20 weeks of practice teaching.

WEYMOUTH

Miss Mary Develin has been appointed a teacher in the high school at Vineyard Haven.

The Old Colony Club holds a meeting in the vestry of the Union Congregational church this afternoon.

LEXINGTON

Mrs. Mary C. Tolman of West Newton spoke on "Social Service" yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Follen Woman's Alliance in Unitarian church.

WAKEFIELD

William McKinley lodge, K. of P., named the following officers last night: Chancellor commander, Alex Smythe; vice-chancellor, Sidney F. Adams; prelate, Warren I. Paige; keeper of records and seals, John T. Cooper; master of work, Edward A. Jones; master of finance, Harvey S. Parker; master of exchequer, Frank H. Sweetser; master of wardrobe, Philip J. Frankel; master at arms, Albion J. Benton; guard, Gaston B. Moore.

Officers elected by Souhegan lodge, I. O. O. F., are: Noble grand, Edward Y. Lewis; vice-grand, Harry E. Foster; secretary, Frederick A. Parsons; financial secretary, Willis S. Mason; treasurer, Andrew G. Anderson; warden, Nathan Davidson; conductor, Percy S. Nutt; chaplain, Thomas E. Staples; R. S. S. Chester A. Collins; L. S. S. Everett H. Chase; R. S. N. G. Arthur L. Kimball; L. S. N. G. W. J. Flannigan; R. S. V. G. W. A. Brunswick; L. S. V. G. Leander Porter; I. G. F. I. Bradford; O. G. H. G. Travis.

ACTON

Acton lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Albert R. Beach; vice-grand, E. C. Page; recording secretary, W. B. Holt; financial secretary, M. J. Handley; treasurer, W. B. Franklin; chaplain, C. S. Twichell; right supporter noble grand, James A. Grimes; left supporter noble grand, John Greer; right supporter vice grand, Frank Holt; left supporter vice grand, Lewis Willard; warden, Joseph E. Furbush; conductor, Moses Thompson; R. S. S. A. W. Davis; L. S. S. Warren Hayward; outside guardian, Daniel McDougal, and inside guardian, E. R. Teele.

WHITMAN

Manager Robert F. Keene of the Empire theater is to tender a benefit matinee to the Visiting Nurse Association Jan. 27.

The pupils at Dyer school are holding an exhibition of stencil work.

The Whitman Woman's Club entertained the Rockland and Abington clubs yesterday afternoon at town hall.

EVERETT

Tomorrow afternoon the Friday Club will meet in Whittier hall. Dr. Evangeline W. Young will speak.

The Mystic Side Brotherhood last night elected: President, George H. Wood; vice-president, Charles F. Dillaway; secretary, George F. Cheetham; treasurer, David W. Everett.

MARLBORO

Tuesday Club will meet at Gleason house, Jan. 28. Mrs. H. H. Hazleton will be the hostess.

Gen. Joseph Badger chapter, D. A. R., will meet at the home of Mrs. Charles Robinson, 125 Newton street, Feb. 13.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Boys Club of New Jerusalem church will meet tomorrow evening.

A meeting of the literary department of East Bridgewater grade was held last evening with C. D. Meserve.

SHARON

A rehearsal of the Choral Society was held in town hall last evening. A concert will be given tomorrow evening.

MALDEN

Contractors yesterday began remodeling the Center Methodist church.

WEBSTER

This is the program of the free illustrated stereoscopic lectures to be given by the Protestant churches: Tonight, Congregational church, S. Wolcott Linsley, "Hours and Wages"; Jan. 30, Baptist church, William M. Cassidy, "Housing"; Feb. 6, Methodist church, H. St. John Filmer, "Women and Children in Exchequer"; Feb. 13, Episcopal church, Richard Bennett, "The Amusement Problem"; Feb. 20, Congregational church, H. St. John Filmer; Feb. 27, Methodist church, S. Wolcott Linsley, "The Coming City."

STONEHAM

Evergreen Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Noble grand, Mrs. Alice Lombard; vice-grand, Mrs. Annie Kinsler; recording secretary, Mrs. Lulu F. Hay; financial secretary, Mrs. Stella Weed; treasurer, Mrs. Grace Chapman; warden, Mrs. Emily Sargent; conductor, Mrs. Ella Farrin; R. S. N. G., Mrs. Inez Richardson; L. S. N. G., Mrs. Annie Holden; R. S. V. G., Mrs. Hattie Tucker; L. S. V. G., Mrs. Anna Payson; inside guardian, Miss Susie Smith; outside guardian, Josephine Bardwell.

MEDFORD

Medford Historical Society has elected: President, Mrs. Mary E. Scott; vice-presidents, Roswell B. Lawrence, Benjamin F. Fenton and Leonard J. Manning; recording secretary, Miss Eliza M. Gill; treasurer, George S. T. Fuller; librarian, Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield of Boston was the speaker at the banquet of the Brotherhood Men's Club last evening.

READING

The Reading Woman's Club will have its annual gentlemen's night Friday.

Alvah W. Clarke, chairman of the selectmen and overseers, announces that he will not be a candidate for reelection. He will remain on the assessors' board, however. Fred M. Cook is a candidate for selectman and Theodore P. Berle will seek election to the school committee.

MIDDLEBORO

Indian Rock lodge, N. E. O. P., has elected: W. George Lee; V. W. Corlies Champagne; C. Miss Lizzie Canavan; S. Mrs. Myrtle Higgins; F. S. E. N. Sever; T. Mrs. Susie Seaver; G. Ray Seaver; G. Fred Blandin; S. John Sinclair; T. M. L. Gammons.

ROXBURY

At the installation of the officers of Joseph Warren lodge, N. E. O. P., Warden Joseph Rooney was presented with a charm emblematic of the order.

JAMAICA PLAIN

A Kipling night will be held in the parish house of St. John's church this evening under the auspices of the Young Men's Bible Class.

HOLBROOK

The Y. P. S. C. E. of Brookville Baptist church has elected: President, James Leighton; vice-president, Miss Mary Dunbar.

REVERE

Dedication of the Abraham Lincoln school will be held Feb. 12.

DORCHESTER

Marathon lodge, K. of P., has installed officers.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another sale of downtown property has been concluded and deeds recorded, whereby title to 75-77 Broad street, corner of Battery street has been transferred from Francis W. Hunnewell et al to Fred L. Hewitt, who buys for investment. The estate consists of a four story brick mercantile building, covering a land area of 1720 square feet, assessed for \$65,400. The building carries \$10,000, making a total valuation of \$81,400. Codman & Street represented the grantor and Seth P. Snow the grantee.

SOUTH END REALTY SOLD

Charles Williams has just sold the 4 1/2-story brick building at 10 Warren street, near Washington street, taxed on the basis of \$4000 for the improvements and \$4000 additional on the 1150 square feet of land. Harriet L. Hemenway is the buyer.

Mary D. Tucker, owner of a 3 1/2-story brick house at 254 Shawmut avenue, junction of Bradford street, has sold the property to Jacob T. Bedig. There is a land area of 1200 square feet, taxed for \$3000 of the total assessed value of \$7500.

Jacob Goldman has resold to Abraham Zisman, the three properties at 64 and 76 Reed street, each parcel comprising 700 square feet of land and a three-story brick house, assessed for \$3000 each; also 54 Newcomb street, a 3 1/2-story brick house on 741 square feet of land, assessed for \$3100.

DORCHESTER SALES MADE

Louis W. Kent has taken title to a frame dwelling at 16 Fenelon street, near Merrill street, taxed in the name of Lydia M. Sherman. Deed comes through Lewis E. Smith. The lot contains 2800 square feet and carries \$1000 of the \$5500 assessment.

Frank H. Powers has placed a deed on record, giving title to the frame house and lot at 12 Waldeck street, between Melville avenue and Twentieth street, formerly owned by Jennie E. Donahoe, all taxed for \$5200. There is a ground area of 4005 square feet, which carries \$1400 assessment.

BUZZARDS BAY ESTATE SOLD

The estate of George C. Thomas of Philadelphia has just been transferred to Benjamin F. Pitman of Brookline. The property is known as Bloomfield lodge, and is on the easterly side of Marion harbor. There are 4 1/2 acres of land, with a large water frontage. The buildings are a large house of the Colonial type, having 14 rooms, boat and bath houses, stable and garage, after alterations and improvements, which have already been started, the purchaser will make this his shore residence. Paul & Bigelow were the second sale at the transaction, which is the first one being the Thomas estate, one of the largest estates there, which was also sold to a Boston man.

WOMEN FORM COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Business women of Boston are organizing the Business Women's Cooperative Association. Initial steps were taken at a meeting yesterday, brought about by the efforts of Miss Charlotte Smith, president of the Women's Board of Trade. Offices of the association are at 140 Tremont street.

The purpose of the organization is to lower the cost of living and induce women to take up the commercial life and go into business for themselves instead of working as clerks and assistants in men-managed trade.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. J. E. O'Brien, president; Mrs. M. E. Crenner, secretary; Miss J. F. Riley, treasurer.

A mass meeting for the business women of Boston is planned for an early date.

WAREHOUSE DEVISERS NAMED

COLUMBUS, O.—To devise a uniform system of warehouses throughout the country in which farm products can be stored, as advocated by the National Farmers Congress, this committee has just been appointed: Harvie Jordan, Atlanta, Ga.; William A. Bowen, Arlington, Tex.; Joshua Strange, Marion, Ind.; James A. D. Finley, New York; William Cressy, Catawissa, Pa., and Henry Feig, Minneapolis.

MARY ROUSSEAU A WITNESS

William R. Scharton, attorney for "Datura Dan," continued his cross-examination of Mary Rousseau in the Russell case at East Cambridge today. When she left the witness stand he intimated that he would call her again Monday. Miss Harriet Robertson of Minnesota was the next witness. She was examined by Robert W. Nason, attorney for the Fresno claimant.

S. P. CONTRACTS FOR FERRY SLIP

BENICIA, Cal.—Papers have been filed in Fairfield in which the Southern Pacific grants to the San Francisco Bridge company a contract for building a new ferry slip in this city. The slip will be for the accommodation of the new ferry steamer Contra Costa, which will be put on between Benicia and Port Costa and carry only passenger trains.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comes from the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Children's Hospital to Thomas P. Reddy, 100 Huntington st.; 2 lots; q. 1. \$1. Thomas P. Reddy to Faber Baptist Church, Huntington st.; 2 lots; q. 1. \$1. Frances Andrews et al. to Amy T. Mason, Dover st.; q. 1. \$1. Harriet L. Hemenway, Warren st.; q. 1. \$1. Mary D. Tucker to Jacob T. Bedig, Shawmut av. and Bradford st.; q. 1. \$1. Jacob Goldberg to Abraham Zisman, Reed st.; 2 lots, Newcomb st.; q. 1. \$1. Frances A. Strangle et al. to Fred L. Hewitt, Broad and Battery streets; q. 1. \$1. John H. Strangle to Fred L. Hewitt, Broad and Battery streets; q. 1. \$1. Fred L. Hewitt to Catherine Bettencourt, Broad and Battery streets; q. 1. \$1.

EAST BOSTON

Caroline De Vincenzis to Teresa Di Meo, Everett st.; q. 1. \$1. Mary J. Collins et al. to Giuseppe Giolivo, Everett st.; q. 1. \$1. Marion E. Pike to A. Francis Hayden, Midway and Kilbow streets; q. 1. \$1. Isaac G. Cuswell to Ella L. Caswell et al., Trenton st.; q. 1. \$1.

ROXBURY

Annie P. Mayo to Samuel Richards, Bartlett, Dudley and Norfolk streets; q. 1. \$1. Samuel Richards to Samuel Kline, Bartlett, Dudley and Norfolk streets; q. 1. \$1. Henry G. Burtin et al. to Frederick H. Veckery, Wyman st.; q. 1. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Sarah D. H. White et al. to Alice E. Seaward, Joseph A. Cruttschank, Carlos st.; d. 1. \$200. Joseph A. Cruttschank to Margaret G. Gallinger, Carlos st.; d. 1. \$1. Joseph A. Cruttschank to Frank H. Powers, Waldeck st.; q. 1. \$1.

Levi Willcutt to Louis W. Kent; Fenelon st.; q. 1. \$1. Algonquin Real Estate Trust to Ralph C. Malligan, Coleman st.; q. 1. \$1.

Emma W. Fletcher to Emma F. Willcutt, Ocean and Mellen streets; rel. 1. \$1. Charles D. Willcutt to Emma F. Willcutt, Ocean and Mellen streets; rel. 1. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Adeline J. Seaward to Alice E. Seaward, Corey st.; rel. 1. \$1. Murchie R. Thomas to Louis L. Cardinali, Metropolitan av.; q. 1. \$1.

CHELSEA

Rosie Richmond to Warzner Wozniak, Beacon st.; w. 1. \$1. Carlo Littman to Joseph Covei et al., Second st.; w. 1. \$1.

Carlo C. Merriam to Natick St. Savs. Bk., Carroll st.; q. 1. \$1. Mary A. Carter et al. to city of Chelsea, Congress av.; w. 1. \$801.

REVERE

Patrick J. McMahon to John McMahon, Waban and Azimov streets; q. 1. \$1. Same to Rosie McMahon, Waban st.; q. 1. \$1. William H. Martin to Frank J. Feeney, Walnut av.; 2 lots; q. 1. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Intervale st., 82, ward 20; Solomon Boritz, 8 S. Levy; brick store. Belgrade av., 201, ward 23; John E. De Belgrade, 201, ward 23; James Henderson; frame dwelling. Adams st., 170, ward 24; Ralph H. Bowers; frame dwelling. Fairmount av., 108, ward 26; Benjamin L. Hamilton; alter stores. Sudbury st., 4, ward 27; Thomas Noonan & Sons; alter mercantile. India square, 3-5, cor. 5-9 Storer st., ward 27; J. Berwin; alter mfg. Union av., 47, ward 23; B. F. Sturtevant; alter mfg. Blue Hill av., 1342-48, ward 24; Lewis Rubin, Silverman Eng. Co.; alter mfg.

STATE LAWMAKERS SETTLE DOWN TO BUSINESS STRIDE

Formal joint ballots completed elections for United States senators Wednesday as follows: Rhode Island, Judge Le Baron B. Colt; Iowa, W. S. Kenyon; Nebraska, George W. Norris; South Dakota, Thomas Sterling; Minnesota, Knute Nelson. Further balloting in New Hampshire, Tennessee, Idaho and Delaware brought no elections.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—State Senator Addison P. Munroe of Providence, who was the Democratic candidate for United States senator, introduced a resolution Wednesday providing for the ratification by the state of the proposed federal constitutional amendment for the direct election of United States senators.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Eighty-two ballots for president of the Senate have failed to break the deadlock.

AUGUSTA, Me.—By a vote of 77 to 60

Representative William H. Farrar of Ripley, who was unelected because he held office also as postmaster, was restored Wednesday to membership in the Maine assembly.

DES MOINES, Ia.—United States Senator W. S. Kenyon in a speech before the Iowa Legislature Wednesday accepting his reelection declared a course mapped for himself to try and secure for the laboring man a larger share of wealth he helps create.

QUINCY ABSOLVED ON THREE COUNTS

NEW YORK—Judge Mayer in the federal district court today instructed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty on three out of five counts in favor of Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston, who is being tried with Julian Hawthorne on charges of illegal use of the mails in selling mining stock. The court decided that there was no evidence for conviction against Mr. Quincy in the cases of the Tenagami-Cobalt Mines, Ltd., the Elk Lake Mines, Ltd., and the Montreal-James Mines, Ltd. Judge Mayer was sitting in place of Judge C. M. Hough. The trial will be resumed Monday.

TWO FOREIGN SHIPS ARRIVE WITH SEVERAL BOSTONIANS IN CABINS

Two foreign steamers, flying the British flag, both bringing passengers and both three days late on account of adverse conditions at sea, arrived today. The Leyland liner Devonian, Capt. A. W. V. Trant, came in from Liverpool with 28 cabin passengers. On Jan. 16 she logged only 43 miles. A starboard lifeboat was smashed on the hurricane deck, the steel bulkhead on the starboard side of the promenade deck was bent in, and the rail carried away, and ventilators were bent and indented.

Among the passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brown of Boston, who have been abroad two months touring; Dr. James P. Farley of Boston, who has been in London and Paris for six weeks; Mrs. E. K. Woods of Brookline; J. K. Cumming and Miss F. J. Cumming of Everett; E. Fox of Providence; A. Marrow of Nampa, Idaho; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bryson of Chicago; and Mr. and Mrs. Fred St. Onge with Miss Dorothy Florence of New York, vaudeville actors. Miss F. M. Spell, teacher in the Huguenot College, South Africa, was another passenger. She has been at sea 30 days since leaving Africa, and is here on a year's furlough to visit friends in Boston and New York.

On board the Devonian, Captain Hamilton, which arrived from Glasgow, were 22 second class and 148 steerage passengers. Among them were: Mrs. McLean, Alexander Paton and Mrs. Jane Hughes of Boston; Francis McGuire of Central Falls, R. I.; Miss Margaret McLaughlin of Haverhill, Mass.; Rogers McLaughlin of New York; Mrs. Margaret Walker of Detroit, and Norman Rayner of Trinidad, Col., who has been visiting his old home in Glasgow for six weeks.

SAILING AT NIGHT OF IVERNIA IS CALLED SHIPPING INNOVATION

When the Cunard line steamship Ivernia, Captain Benison, backs out of her East Boston berth at 10 o'clock tonight for her transatlantic voyage to Queenstown and Liverpool, there will be five passengers in the vessel's saloon, 50 second cabin and 175 steerage passengers and beneath her hatches will be stowed a large cargo.

Night sailings from a New England port are an innovation, although the Cunard line established a midnight schedule for New York vessels a year ago. The Ivernia will be the first transatlantic liner to steam down Boston harbor after sundown. The tardy arrival of the Cunard on her recent trip is responsible for the occurrence as by the schedule the steamship was originally intended to leave port Tuesday. She came in last Monday and longshoremen have worked hard night and day to unload the large cargo brought in and to stow away the several trainloads of outgoing freight.

By leaving port this evening rather than at sunrise tomorrow, the usual custom, the Ivernia will have a start of more than a hundred miles and will make up several hours of the schedule. The passengers will probably embark during the early hours of the evening.

Alfred W. Mayberry, his sister, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. E. M. Gibbons arrived in Boston Wednesday from Saskatchewan and will sail on the boat. Other passengers will be Mrs. B. Morgan and her daughter, Miss N. Morgan of Newport.

LETTERS ASK LEAGUE SUPPORT

Letters signed with the names of Amos De Vito, Rocco Leone, John A. Scanga, Joseph Calabro and H. S. Raven are being sent today to residents in the North End asking the recipients to join the North End Improvement League, which will permanently organize Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, at the Civic Service House, 112 Salem street. The letters state that such an organization is plainly needed and can do much to better conditions in the district.

STUDENTS BUILD ROADS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The students of the Washington high school in the department of physiography have been studying road building during this term. Under the guidance of Miss Jane Stearns, head of the department, pupils have learned what soils and rocks combine best according to localities and climate conditions and recently under the direction of F. N. Bingham they built miniature roads.

PRESBYTERIANS TO BUILD

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—The Presbyterian church was the first to organize in Klamath Falls and erect a church building nearly 30 years ago. The building has become too small for the congregation and Sunday school and a committee was appointed to plan a new house of worship. The report of the committee was recently approved.

MANUAL EXPENSE REDUCED

MINNEAPOLIS—The House passed a resolution authorizing the expenditure of \$800 in getting 4000 copies of the legislative manual, the pamphlet containing rules of both houses and lists of members. Two years ago the printing of the manual cost \$1850.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two steam trawlers, a schooner from Cape Shore with 70,200 pounds of fish, the largest catch of the day, and eight other arrivals, comprised the fleet at T wharf today. Prices held firm. Arrivals: Str Surf 44,300 pounds, str Swell 36,500, Benjamin Smith 70,200, Richard J. Nunan 14,700, W. M. Goodspeed 12,100, Dixie 3200, Ethel 2100, Eva & Mildred 2800, Mary P. Goulart, 15,400, Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., 10,000, and Jorgina 8700. Dealers prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$6.75; market cod \$3.25; haddock \$4.50; pollock \$4.50; large hake \$6; medium hake \$3.50, and cusk \$3.

Need for the immediate erection of the proposed new Boston drydock is argued from the recent sending of several vessels to New York for an overhauling owing to the East Boston drydock being occupied by the freight steamer Carolyn, towed here some weeks ago from Maine. The Norwegian steamship Daphne sailed from port Wednesday for New York for her annual repairs and the steamer Herman Winter, which recently grounded off Nix's Mate in Boston harbor, could not be accommodated here. The work of replacing about 100 plates of the Carolyn has been delayed owing to the strike of boiler makers. There is much work yet to be done on the vessel.

Steamship Moltke of the Hamburg-American line sailed today from New York for a 20-day pleasure cruise to the Caribbean sea and Panama canal. This is the second of four trips which the vessel is scheduled to make to the West Indies.

That the most important gas buoy along the coast, at Great Round shoals, has been extinguished for several days is asserted by captains of arriving steamers. Captain Hersey of the steamer Suffolk, which arrived Wednesday from Norfolk, confirmed the report.

Passengers on the Devonian gathered in the saloon and drew up resolutions, commending Captain Trant and his officers for their work on the trip. Every passenger signed the resolutions, and F. C. Brown, the Boston architect, presented them to the captain.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Arrd str East Point, Liverpool; Jacob Bright, Cardenas and Sagua; Delaware, New York, Norfolk; schooner Clara E. Randall, Jacksonville.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—Arrd str Standard, Tampico; Oxonian, London via Antwerp; Origin, Boas del Toro; Irthington, Savannah; John Wilson, Bluefields; Istria, Hamburg; Dallington, Nipe Bay; Herz, Vera Cruz; Senator, Frontera; Suram, Immingham; Bluefields, Ceiba; Yoro, do; ship Sachsen, Oporto.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 22.—Arrd str Comanche, New York; Persian; Philadelphia; Northwestern, Tuxpan; King Haakon VII, Havana; Dorothy, Savannah.

NORFOLK, Jan. 22.—Arrd strs Marina, Newport News; Norfolk, Philadelphia; Middlesex, Boston; schr Sylvia C. Hall, Sprague, New York.

NEWPORT NEWS, Jan. 22.—Arrd strs Caucasian, Port Arthur and left for London; El Norte, New York; Bay State, Portland and left for Boston.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Arrd str Lord Downshire, New York; Willoughd Bremen via Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Jan. 22.—Arrd strs El Sud, New York; Belvernon, Port Limon; Maia, Pensacola; Cluden, Rio Janeiro via St. Lucia; sch Dustin G. Cressy, Baltimore.

STATE RAIL HIGHWAY PROPOSED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The establishment of a state rail highway on which independent companies could operate trains under the supervision of the state, is proposed in a constitutional amendment presented by Senator Cammetti. It is stated in the amendment that it is not to authorize the state to operate its own trains, but to provide a rail highway for independent companies.

HOLDING COMPANY TAKES LINES

MANKATO, Minn.—The local street railway line has been taken over by a newly formed holding company, the Mississippi Valley Electric Company, which is capitalized at \$1,450,000 and has headquarters at Iowa city, Ia. The Mississippi Valley Electric Company has also taken over the Iowa City Electric line, and has secured options on lines in two other cities.

HEAVY RAILS ORDERED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orders have been placed for 127-pound girder rails, the heaviest ever used for steam or electric lines, for the Portland, Eugene & Eastern double tracks on Fourth street and on Jefferson street, and it is probable that electric cars from the Willamette valley will be operating over these tracks before July 1.

GOOD ROADS MEN TO MEET

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arrangements for the good roads convention, which is to take place in this city on Jan. 20, have been about completed, and it is expected that delegates will be present from all sections of the province. The program will include many things of interest to those who wish to see good roads in New Brunswick.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Pretorian (Br), Henry, Glasgow.
Tg Piedmont, Hudgins, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 8 and 17 for Portsmouth.
Tg Lackawanna, Brophy, Hoboken, twg bgs Shickshinney, Musconetcong and Avondale.
Tg Ontario, Howes, New York, twg bgs Ellenville, J. H. Rutter, and Metacommet.
Tg Lehigh, McGoldrick, New York, twg bgs 704, 704 and 788.
Tg Tacoma, Wallace, South Amboy, twg bgs Malvern, Upton, and Haverford.
Tg Standard, Mugar, New York, twg bg S O Co No 58.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Clared

Str Ivernia (Br), Benison, Liverpool via Queenstown.
Str San Jose (Br), Davison, Port Limon.
Str Indian, Payne, Norfolk.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Sailed

Tgs Pallada and Confidence, for Beverly; W. H. Yerkes, Jr., twg bgs Shickshinney and Musconetcong, Lynn; strs Indian, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; H. M. Whitney, New York; Peter H. Crowell, Baltimore.

GOV. SULZER PICKS PIER BILL AGENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Sulzer sent a letter Wednesday to R. A. C. Smith of New York, asking him to go to Washington and appear as his representative before the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce at the hearing of the New York pier extension bill, which is to be held tomorrow. The bill was introduced by Governor Sulzer when he was a representative. Commodore Smith is head of the New York harbor improvement commission, which was appointed by Governor Dix. The Sulzer bill is based largely on recommendations made by that commission and provides for the berthing of proposed 1000-foot transatlantic liners.

SOUTHBRIDGE BILL HAS NO SPONSORS

The old bill of last year, to establish the police court of Southbridge, taken from the files, was before the committee on judiciary this morning for a hearing. It was opposed by Deputy Sheriff Charles Hardy and Mr. Beyer. No one supported the bill and the hearing closed. This bill would constitute Southbridge, Strubridge and Charlton in one judicial district.

Representative D. J. Buckley of Chicopee spoke for his bill to provide a sitting of the superior court for Hampden county at Chicopee for purposes of naturalization.

STATE BUILDING IS PLANNED

COLUMBUS, O.—Governor Cox requested Representative Ray R. Kennedy of Allen county to prepare a bill carrying out the administration plans for a state office building. The state pays annually \$50,000 rent. Kennedy's bill will provide for a commission of three. He proposes that the block bounded by Third, Fourth, Broad and State streets be acquired. The present capitol would be reserved for the occupancy of the Governor and Legislature.

C.P. APPROPRIATIONS TALKED OF

MONTREAL, Que.—Grant Hall, general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway western lines, is in Montreal accompanied by J. J. Sullivan, chief engineer of the same division. George J. Bury, vice-president of western lines is leaving on a trip to Japan with Mrs. Bury. Grant Hall will confer with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the C. P. R., regarding western appropriations for the coming year.

BETTER CAR SERVICE ORDERED

WASHINGTON—Increased electric car service on the lines of the Washington Railway & Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company has been ordered by the interstate commerce commission on the recommendation of the District electric railway commission, in an effort to relieve the congestion during rush hours.

METHODISTS TO BUILD CHURCH

PORTLAND, Ore.—After considerable discussion, the trustees of the First Methodist church at a meeting held recently agreed upon the report of the committee on the new church, and will build a new church, costing \$150,000, on the site of the present Grace church at Twelfth and Taylor streets.

FIREMEN HOLD ASSEMBLY

Guests from Dorchester, Randolph, Brockton and Avon, to the number of 500, were present at the twenty-first annual assembly of the Milton Firemen's Relief Association, held Wednesday evening. Chief George F. Choate was floor marshal.

FRANK H. PALMER TO LECTURE

A free illustrated lecture on "The Hawaiian Islands, Past and Present," will be given at 8 o'clock tonight in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library by Frank Herbert Palmer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Baltic, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
*C. F. Teigen, for Copenhagen..... Jan. 23
*Kaiser, for Hamburg..... Jan. 23
*La Lorraine, for Antwerp..... Jan. 23
*America, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 23
*Caledonia, for Glasgow..... Jan. 23
*Star, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 23
*Majestic, for Southampton..... Jan. 23
*Mesaba, for London..... Jan. 23
*Venezia, for Mediterranean ports..... Jan. 23
*Niagara, for Havre..... Jan. 23
*Calabria, for Naples..... Jan. 23
*Norman, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 23
*Vaderland, for Antwerp via Dover..... Jan. 23
*Caledonia, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
*La Savoie, for Antwerp..... Jan. 23
*Pennsylvania, for Hamburg..... Jan. 23
*Caronia, for Naples..... Jan. 23
*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen..... Jan. 23

Sailings from Boston

Ivernia, for Liverpool..... Jan. 23
Pretorian, for Glasgow..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Philadelphia
Marquette, for Antwerp..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Portland, Me.
Corinthian, for Glasgow..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Montreal
All sailings from St. John, Halifax, or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Celtic, for New York..... Jan. 23
Lusitania, for New York..... Jan. 23
Arabic, for Boston..... Jan. 23
Sailings from London
Minnehaha, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Southampton
America, for New York..... Jan. 23
St. Louis, for New York..... Jan. 23
Oceanic, for New York..... Jan. 23

Sailings from Glasgow

Stellian, for Boston..... Jan. 23
Cameronia, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Hamburg
America, for New York..... Jan. 23
Patricia, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Bremen
Seidlitz, for New York..... Jan. 23

Sailings from Havre

La Touraine, for New York..... Jan. 23
Rochambeau, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Antwerp
Menominee, for Boston..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Rotterdam
Potsdam, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Genoa
Berlin, for New York..... Jan. 23

Sailings from Trieste

Argentina, for New York..... Jan. 23
Pannonia, for New York..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Flume
Lacola, for New York..... Jan. 23

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
*Manchuria, for Hongkong..... Jan. 23
*Sierra, for Sydney..... Jan. 23
*Polaris, for Manila..... Jan. 23
Sailings from Vancouver
Marama, for Sydney..... Jan. 22
Monteagle, for Hongkong..... Jan. 22

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong
Seattle Maru, for Tacoma..... Jan. 23

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 23

Mails for—
Costa Rica, via Panama.....
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....
Newfoundland, except parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 4 p. m.
Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.
Parcels post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.
Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct

Late Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

STRONG POSITION HELD BY THE GREAT NORTHERN BONDS

Income Account of the Company for the Last Three Years Shows Substantial Growth of Earning Power—New High Record Follows Each Lean Year

Great Northern 4 1/2 per cent bonds due July 1, 1911, are now a first mortgage on 2637 miles of road and a first lien on standard equipment valued at \$46,200,000; they are also a general lien on 4791 additional miles of track. Eventually they will be the first mortgage on the entire Great Northern system; including main line, branches, equipment, terminals, stocks and bonds and all other property. Today Great Northern has assets valued at \$610,832,000 and there are only \$35,000,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent first and refunding bonds now outstanding.

Thus the 4 1/2 per cent bonds are secured by property valued at many times the amount of the outstanding issue. That in itself is convincing; but what is of equal importance is the earning power behind the issue. That in its analysis is what determines the real investment value of a bond.

Great Northern began to pay dividends in 1892 at the rate of 5 per cent. At that time there was only \$20,000,000 stock outstanding; today they are \$230,000,000 7 per cent stock outstanding including the \$21,000,000 recently issued. That increase of \$210,000,000 in stock represents an equivalent amount of money that was raised by the stockholders for the development of earning power. Every dollar raised for improvements by the sale of stock instead of bonds adds just so much to the investment value of any railroad bond. Great Northern, for example, has a bonded debt of only \$19,000,000 mile compared with \$30,000,000 for Atchafalaya, \$34,000,000 for Northern Pacific and \$40,000,000 for Union Pacific. In lean years, if it becomes necessary, Great Northern could reduce its dividend rate temporarily. From the investors point of view that is the wisdom of selling stock for improvements instead of bonds. When bond interest is not earned only one thing happens—revelation.

There is not much likelihood, however, of Great Northern's shareholders suffering any reduction in income in the near future. In 1911 Great Northern had what certainly could be called a lean year. There was a general reaction in trade, crop failures and the worst operating weather since the dividend was placed on a 7 per cent basis in 1899. But even in the face of a decrease of \$3,208,000 in gross earnings the company managed to earn a surplus of \$2,818,000 over its regular dividend payments. Where the Great Northern's bondholders stand is shown in the following table giving

the income account for the past three years:

	1912	1911	1910
Gross	\$24,197,819	\$21,257,033	\$24,463,370
Net	28,335,271	23,657,241	25,187,724
Fixed charges	7,216,243	5,826,544	5,321,976
Sur for div	17,119,027	17,830,697	19,865,748
Divs	14,088,982	14,088,580	14,088,982
Sur or div	3,030,045	3,742,117	5,776,766

As shown above, for 1911, a lean year, Great Northern earned a surplus of \$23,657,241 to pay fixed charges amounting to only \$5,826,544. Last year net income amounted to \$23,657,241. After paying dividends amounting to \$14,088,580 there was a final surplus of \$9,568,661, making the accumulated surplus \$40,593,000. That accumulated surplus can be drawn upon during a lean year to pay any part of an unearned dividend. That Great Northern's business could fall off to a point where fixed charges would not be earned is beyond comprehension.

There has not been anything sudden about Great Northern's prosperity. From the time dividends began in 1892 until today James J. Hill has kept the company headed in the same general direction. That is shown by the following table, giving gross earnings, maintenance, net income and fixed charges per mile for the past decade:

	Gross	Maint	Net Inc	Fixed
1912	\$8,983	\$2,317	\$6,666	\$1,250
1911	8,436	2,458	5,978	1,250
1910	9,183	2,749	6,434	1,267
1909	8,886	2,346	6,540	1,123
1908	8,254	2,728	5,526	1,132
1907	9,218	2,281	6,937	1,236
1906	8,882	2,908	5,974	1,173
1905	7,905	1,628	6,277	1,190
1904	7,124	1,463	5,661	1,163
1903	6,429	1,538	4,891	1,244

Great Northern, like every other railroad, has lean years in so often. A comparison of the company's income accounts for the past 20 years, however, will show that after each lean year a new high record has been made. According to the foregoing figures, gross earnings per mile for 1907 still stand as the high record. That record will be broken by the current year, for on top of last year's income of \$4,040,000 in gross and \$4,878,000 in net, the first four months of 1913 show an increase of \$4,231,000 in gross and \$1,226,000 in net over 1912.

Within the next 12 months Great Northern will receive \$21,000,000 cash from its stockholders in instalments representing payments on its new shares sold at par. That \$21,000,000 will be used to further increase the earning power behind the 4 1/2 per cent bonds.

Around present prices the bonds offer 4 1/2 per cent on the investment. This is not as much as can be secured on a number of railway and industrial bonds, but there are investors who are willing to sacrifice part of their income for safety.

GOOD YEAR FOR DIAMOND MATCH

NEW YORK—President Stettinius of Diamond Match Company says business of the company increased in 1912, and earnings for year ended Dec. 31 are expected to show a fair gain over those of preceding 12 months.

In 1911 net earnings after depreciation, repairs and renewals, were equivalent to 12.65 per cent on the \$16,000,000 stock outstanding. In first quarter of 1912 in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, an extra disbursement of 1 per cent was authorized, bringing total payments for year up to 7 per cent, compared with 6 per cent in two preceding years.

Within a week or two directors will meet to take action on the dividend to be paid in March. In all likelihood action in last year will be repeated.

President Stettinius says it is not improbable an extra dividend of 1 per cent will be declared at the forthcoming meeting. In this connection it can be taken into consideration that net earnings for the first six months of 1912 increased more than 9 per cent over those for same period in 1911.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS	
December	1912
Gross earnings	\$1,049,855
Total income	337,040
Surplus	113,282

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.	
December	1912
Gross revenue	\$2,002,828
Operating expenses	1,182,234
Net operating revenue	820,594
Taxes	180,074
Other income	1,507,220
Total income	4,508,888
Interest, rentals, etc.	1,022,008
Balance for divs.	719,014

MARYLAND & PENNSYLVANIA R. R.	
Year ended Dec. 31	1912
Gross revenue	\$474,258
Net operating revenue	331,120
Surplus	22,658

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS R.	
Year ended Dec. 31	1912
Gross revenue	\$474,258
Net operating revenue	331,120
Surplus	22,658

ALABAMA-GREAT SOUTHERN	
Year ended Dec. 31	1912
Gross revenue	\$474,258
Net operating revenue	331,120
Surplus	22,658

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Year ended Dec. 31	1912
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Surplus	22,658

NEARLY EIGHT PER CENT GAIN

NEW YORK—After charging to operating expenses, for maintenance of way structures and equipment, \$184,000 in excess of same expenditures in 1911, Wheeling & Lake Erie reported an increase of \$115,000 or 7.9 per cent in net revenue in six months ended Dec. 31, 1912.

Gross revenues for first half of year increased \$771,000 or 9.28 per cent over same six months of 1911. The increase over 1910 was 18.5 per cent and over 1909 it was 19.77 per cent. Increases in net over same period in 1910 and 1909 were respectively 37 per cent and 35 per cent.

The road was operated for 64.33 per cent of gross notwithstanding heavier maintenance outlays. Last year ratio was 63.89 per cent. In 1910 it was 69.17 per cent and in 1909 it was 68.56 per cent. Transportation expenses in last six months represented only 30 per cent gross revenues. In same six months of previous year they were 31.4 per cent. In 1910 they were 34.8 per cent and in 1909 they were 32.4 per cent.

Present low cost of moving its tonnage is a creditable showing in view of the fact that all costs entering into railroad operations have as a general rule advanced in past four years. Such results would be worthy of commendation on a road that had been supplied with funds for betterment of service and facilities, but on Wheeling, which for four years has been deprived of outside financial aid of any description and has to depend upon totally inadequate facilities the results are particularly creditable.

SUMMARY OF WORLD'S CROPS

NEW YORK—Harvest weather continues to favor Argentina and shipment of new crops is increasing, says Broomhall. Last week's wheat exports were 1,360,000 bushels, against 252,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments of new crops have also begun from Australia. India reports good condition from the north but needs rain. Weather is colder in south Russia and crop conditions satisfactory. Foreign demand is reported improved. Rumania shipments small. Hungary has unseasonable weather, average is decreasing. France reports vegetation too far advanced.

Central and western Europe, including Germany, Austria and France have had unusually mild weather. Italy reports crops good with imports well maintained. United Kingdom has unseasonable weather but crops are doing well.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION MUCH EASIER JUST NOW

The anthracite situation has eased off considerably the past week and prices on independent coal are quite a little off from quotations earlier in the month, according to the Coal Trade Journal. Stove and chestnut are selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.50 at the mines, with egg at \$3.75, and in some cases the latter is going at circular. Agents report that sales are not heavy at above figures. Dealers in many cases feel that they will now be able to get along with what shipments they can get from regular sources unless the demand from their trade increases materially. There is no question about there being a much better distribution of hard coal from the companies all over New England and while they are still far behind on orders, the more pressing needs of the dealers are being taken care of.

The continued open weather has been very favorable for movement both by rail and barges, and shipments come forward promptly as a rule. Retail prices remain unchanged except in one or two cases where prices have been reduced 25 and 50 cents per ton from the \$10 price established last month. Dealers report that business is considerably below normal for this season of the year and in many cases the tonnage handled for 1912 was much less than for the preceding calendar year.

Production has been fairly good the past week, and car supply at the anthracite mines is keeping up well.

The bituminous market has shown signs of weakening the past week and the spot demand is hardly as good as early in the month. Prices at Mystic wharf remain unchanged on New River and Pocahontas and these grades are selling at about \$4.75. The arrivals at various New England ports from Hampton Roads the past week have been extremely light, and while loading conditions are reported slightly better at the piers, little improvement is expected in the way of increased shipments before next month.

With the meager arrivals and the fact that general business is sufficiently active to require heavy consumption of steam coal, there seems to be no reason for any immediate decrease in the demand and it is believed that prices will hold fairly firm for some weeks.

The recent announcement, that the price of southern coal on contract had been fixed at \$3 f. o. b. loading ports with 15 cents rebate on summer shipment is taken to indicate a pretty firm tone to the soft coal market. Actual sales are reported here at the above figures for next season's shipment.

Pennsylvania shippers are asking from \$1.00 to \$1.80 for the usual grades and salesmen report the demand exceedingly "spotty." Prices at the mines are off about 10 per cent from a week or so ago, but a little cold weather or railroad buying would, no doubt, place them back on about the same level as earlier in the month. Car supply in most of the districts is still short, and labor shortage is interfering considerably with the output.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO. EARNINGS GAIN

NEW YORK—The feature of report of H. B. Claflin Company for six months ended Dec. 31, 1912, is the surplus of \$28,195, against a \$16,700 deficit for the same period in previous year. The difference is between the fall dry goods business of 1911, the poorest in recent years, and fall business of last year. Net earnings were \$285,194, an increase of \$44,905 over corresponding season of previous year.

But it must be understood that this figure representing net earnings is after making important reservation for depreciation, which may result from tariff reductions. How much this reservation is, is not disclosed in the report, but it can be safely assumed it is no small amount.

Comparing reports of Claflin Company for 12 months of 1912, net earnings were over \$100,000 more than in 1911. Surplus for the year also shows to much better advantage, being \$35,043 against a deficit of \$16,035 in 1911. If conditions hold as good the coming six months as the past half year, next report of H. B. Claflin Company should make as good a showing as this one.

DISPOSING OF TREASURY BONDS

NEW YORK—Northern Pacific has sold \$1,084,000 additional first lien 4 per cent bonds, which have just been listed. This makes \$2,124,000 sold and listed since the close of the fiscal year. Of total authorized issue of \$130,000,000, \$109,152,500 have been issued and listed. This sale continues Northern Pacific's policy of raising money by disposing of securities held in treasury instead of creating new issues. The bonds are sold from time to time as occasion and receptiveness of the bond market warrant.

Proceeds of bonds just sold are for reimbursing the company for construction of double track.

CORBIN COPPER ASSESSMENT
Directors of Corbin Copper Co. have called an assessment of \$1 per share payable in two instalments of 50 cents each, Feb. 11 and April 22.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 23)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—J. Leh of Leh & Co.; Adams.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.
Baltimore—G. T. Mills of G. T. Mills & Co.; Torr.
Bangor, Me.—H. C. Sawyer of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; Adams.
Burlington, Vt.—A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Chicago—G. D. Chandler of Smith Walbridge Shoe Co.; Torr.
Chicago—S. Longmire and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.
Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Dovernmire of Dovernmire & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Son; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers Shoe Co.; Torr.
Cleveland, W. F. Lyon of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.; Torr.
Columbus, Ohio—Fred Roth of Whitney Webel & Co.; Youngs.
Cumberland, Md.—H. B. Colburn of Walbridge Shoe Co.; Torr.
Dallas, Tex.—D. B. Frank of Sanger Bros.; Essex.
Denver, Colo.—F. M. Thompson; U. S. Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—C. W. Booth of the Michigan Shoe Co.; U. S. Lincoln St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Elth Krause & Son; Copley Plaza.
Hartford, Conn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—E. B. McMillan of McMillan Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart & Son; U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng & Thalhimer; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Torr.
Marquette, Wis.—R. H. Fitcher of Fitcher Shoe Co.; Parker.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bro.; Adams.
New Orleans, La.—T. Hollins of Hollins & Co.; Bruns.
New Orleans—C. M. Kellier of Kellier & Son; U. S.
New Orleans, La.—E. Levy of C. A. Kaufman; Essex.
New York—J. J. Joseph Levy; U. S.
New York—M. B. Londe of Standard Shoe Co.; U. S. Lincoln St.
New York—C. J. Hayward of Hayward Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Petersburg, Va.—Aug. and G. M. Wright; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. E. Heffer of Thacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Walbridge; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Harvey Child of H. Child & Co.; Torr.
Pittsburgh—G. H. Hellerger of U. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Brothers Shoe Co.; Torr.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Torr.
San Antonio, Tex.—B. E. Weber and J. M. Watson; U. S.
San Francisco—M. L. Nickelsberg of Kahn, Nickelsberg & Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—D. J. Rosenbath of Rosenbath & Son; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. J. Fiedler of the Fumeo & Co.; Torr.
St. Louis—J. P. Williams of Carruthers Jones Shoe Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. C. Walbridge; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—L. Salet of L. Salet & Son; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—S. Wahman of The Emporium; Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Green and M. A. Holden of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. A. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—G. Frey; U. S.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. A. Weiss; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Allentown, Pa.—J. Leh of Leh & Co.; Adams.
Burlington, Vt.—A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Chicago—G. D. Chandler of Smith Walbridge Shoe Co.; Torr.
Chicago—S. Longmire and S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St.
Chicago, Ill.—H. C. Dovernmire of Dovernmire & Son; Copley Plaza.
Chicago, Ill.—A. E. Culter of Culter & Son; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati—H. C. Oettinger of I. Fallers Shoe Co.; Torr.
Cleveland, W. F. Lyon of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.; Torr.
Columbus, Ohio—Fred Roth of Whitney Webel & Co.; Youngs.
Cumberland, Md.—H. B. Colburn of Walbridge Shoe Co.; Torr.
Dallas, Tex.—D. B. Frank of Sanger Bros.; Essex.
Denver, Colo.—F. M. Thompson; U. S. Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.
Detroit, Mich.—C. W. Booth of the Michigan Shoe Co.; U. S. Lincoln St.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Elth Krause & Son; Copley Plaza.
Hartford, Conn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—E. B. McMillan of McMillan Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Stewart & Son; U. S.
Louisville, Ky.—M. J. Streng of Streng & Thalhimer; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Torr.
Marquette, Wis.—R. H. Fitcher of Fitcher Shoe Co.; Parker.
Minneapolis, Minn.—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis, Tenn.—M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bro.; Adams.
New Orleans, La.—T. Hollins of Hollins & Co.; Bruns.
New Orleans—C. M. Kellier of Kellier & Son; U. S.
New Orleans, La.—E. Levy of C. A. Kaufman; Essex.
New York—J. J. Joseph Levy; U. S.
New York—M. B. Londe of Standard Shoe Co.; U. S. Lincoln St.
New York—C. J. Hayward of Hayward Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Petersburg, Va.—Aug. and G. M. Wright; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. E. Heffer of Thacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Walbridge; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Harvey Child of H. Child & Co.; Torr.
Pittsburgh—G. H. Hellerger of U. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Brothers Shoe Co.; Torr.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Torr.
San Antonio, Tex.—B. E. Weber and J. M. Watson; U. S.
San Francisco—M. L. Nickelsberg of Kahn, Nickelsberg & Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—D. J. Rosenbath of Rosenbath & Son; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
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St. Paul, Minn.—L. Salet of L. Salet & Son; U. S.
St. Paul, Minn.—S. Wahman of The Emporium; Essex.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Green and M. A. Holden of J. H. Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. A. Austin of Austin Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—G. Frey; U. S.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—W. A. Weiss; U. S.

OPERATIONS OF THE RAILROADS FOR NOVEMBER

NEW YORK—Returns for November of 50 representative railroads in all sections with mileage of approximately 160,000, show an increase in gross of 13.29 per cent, and in net of 16.43 per cent. This compares with an increase in gross of 13.78 per cent and of 17.19 per cent in net for October. Operating ratio, exclusive of taxes but including outside operations, was 65.7 per cent, against 66.1 per cent in November, 1911. Operating ratio for October, 1912, was 62.6 per cent.

The northwestern group shows the greatest increases in both gross and net, as also in October, although for November the increases are larger, being 19.31 per cent for gross and 30.02 per cent for net, comparing with 16.81 per cent and 20.07 per cent, respectively, in October. Southern roads make a better showing than in the past few months, due largely to a heavier movement of cotton, this being in excess of the movement in November, 1911, in spite of the larger crop that year. Movement of cotton was somewhat belated this fall.

The New England group is the only one showing a decrease in net. Operating expenses increased heavily in November and converted an increase in gross of \$602,435 into a decrease of \$287,162, or 10.40 per cent in net. Due to increase in operating ratio over the previous month, neither trunk lines, coals, western or southwestern roads were able to show percentage increases in net quite as large as in October.

The following table gives totals of 50 systems for November:

	1912	1911	%
Mileage	159,963	159,963	100.00
Gross	\$211,195,398	\$203,776,966	103.65
Exp. and tax.	140,033,967	137,055,901	102.19
Net	71,161,431	66,721,065	106.65
Gr on per m	4.45	4.18	106.43
Net earn pr m	4.01	3.39	118.29

*Net results of outside operations are taken up in operating expenses, which also include taxes.

The principal operating accounts compare as follows:

	1912	1911	%
Main way	\$20,453,334	\$19,383,824	105.53
Main equip.	\$2,839,641	\$2,844,046	99.85
Traffic	\$3,747,722	\$3,722,002	100.69
Transportation	\$17,727,287	\$16,593,730	106.83
General	\$4,419,514	\$4,291,941	102.95
Taxes	\$6,033,468	\$5,980,230	100.89

Arranging the roads in groups, the following results in gross and net earnings are shown:

erson of Guarantee Shoe Co.	
Francisco—M. L. Nickelsberg.	
Nickelsberg; Lenox.	
Francisco, Cal.—H. M. and	
U. S.	
nnah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim o	
& Sons; Lenox.	
Joseph, Mo.—C. A. Battrell o	
Shus, Mo.—Coolidge Plaza.	
Shus, Mo.—T. S. Burrow of B	
& Co.; Tour.	
Shus, Mo.—H. J. Fiedler o	
18; Essex.	
Shus—J. P. Williams of Carr	
Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Shus—J. Weinbach; U. S.	
Paul, Minn.—L. Salet of L. S	

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

M. DETAILLE'S COLLECTION
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—M. Detaille, the noted French historical painter and intimate friend for many years of King Edward, possessed a valuable collection of paintings, Gobelin, bronzes and other works of art which are to be sold by public auction. The proceeds are to be devoted to the maintenance of the painter's beautiful house in the Boulevard Malesherbes which is to be converted into a museum of historical costumes.

The state has authorized the Society of Historical Uniforms and Costumes to accept the legacy and to take the museum under their control as a state museum. The collection of military uniforms is supposed to be one of the most complete in the world. M. Detaille succeeded in getting together also humorous trophies of unique interest and value, amongst which are the toy trumpet and

other playthings of the little King of Rome, all of which he desired should be placed in a prominent position in his museum.

To the National Army museum, M. Detaille left the uniform of a sub-lieutenant and a standard taken at the capitulation of Magdeburg in 1800. This standard was formerly in the Artillery museum, but was removed from there during the pillage of 1830.

Amongst the tapestries in the Detaille collection are some unusually rare pieces. There are four Gobelins of the tenth century including a complete set and large panel of Flanders which are magnificent, while some of the bronzes by Barye are specially remarkable. The bust of M. Detaille in bronze by Saint-Marceaux is to find a home at the Institut de France, and a public statue is to be shortly erected in a prominent place in Paris.

COUNCIL FAVORING
PLAN TO MAKE PARIS
INTO CITY BEAUTIFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—The grand meeting of the municipal council called to discuss the proposals for the acquisition of the fortifications which girdle the city of Paris, approved of the scheme by 67 votes to 8. The meeting was attended by many of the councilors and, though the debate was an exhaustive one, there seemed a consensus of opinion that the razing of the fortifications and the acquisition of the military zone was the sole means of insuring the necessary space for the ever increasing population of the city.

There are attractive plans with regard to the best use to be made of the land which will soon be at the disposal of the Paris council. It is proposed to surround Paris with open spaces, playing fields, gardens and boulevards which will take the place of the present military zone and will not only provide verdure and fresh air to the inhabitants, but form an admirable setting to the city itself.

The actual fortified encinte, or large portions of it will be reserved for dwelling houses, the architecture of which will have to be approved in every detail by the municipal council. As a protection to the Octroi interests it is proposed to build a railway running round Paris at an estimated cost of £500,000.

It is not yet known how much the whole of this gigantic scheme will cost the city of Paris, but M. Dausset, the reporter on the proposal in the municipal council, stated that the razing of the fortifications and the laying out of the new roads and gardens would amount to £4,800,000.

DIAMOND TRADE
FEELS SLACKNESS

(Special to the Monitor)

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The diamond industry in 1912 has suffered from several disturbing factors. In the trade itself there have been several strikes, and the political uncertainty in the United States with its attendant proposal for tariff revision, combined with the war clouds in Europe, have done much to bring about a slackness in a trade peculiarly sensitive to outside influences.

During the last three months there have been endeavors by American buyers and others to strike bargains, but these have been met with refusals. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions the price of rough diamonds has risen.

COTTON GAMBLING
STOPPED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The government of India has issued an ordinance which brings the practice known as "cotton gambling" within the scope of the law. "Cotton gambling" may be defined as "wagering on a number to be arrived at by a manipulation of figures showing rates for the sale of cotton or other marketable commodity."

This form of gambling has been rampant in Calcutta for some time past, and it would be difficult to exaggerate the mischief that has been done, chiefly among the poorer classes, with whom it was most prevalent. Universal satisfaction is felt that the government has put a stop to this pernicious practice.

VICTORIAN MAIL RECORD

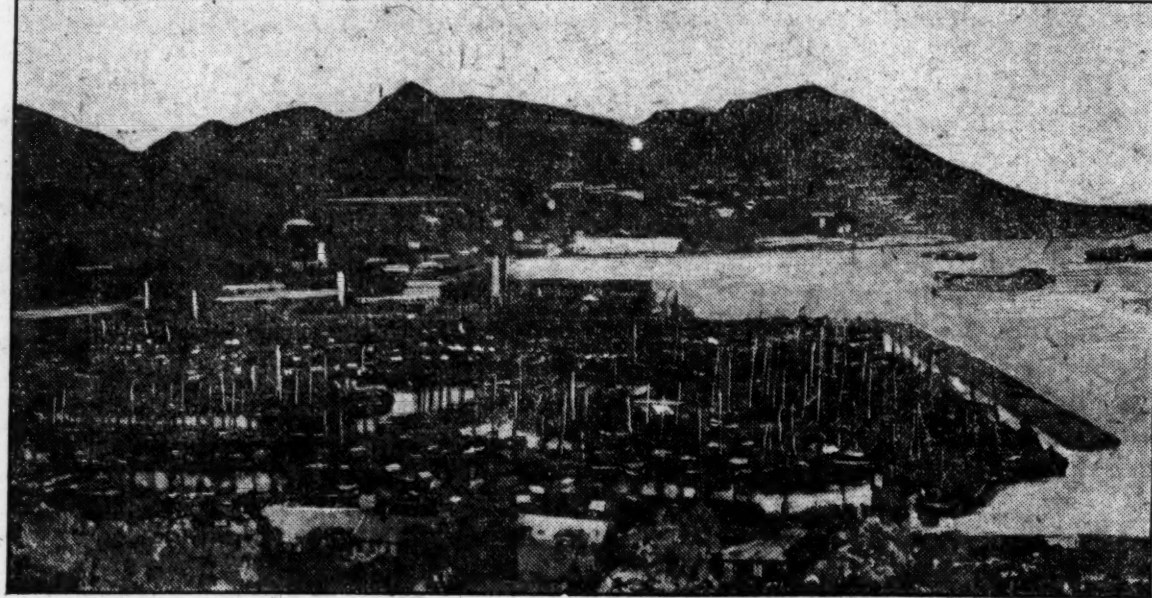
(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The outgoing English holiday mail established a record in the quantity of mail matter dealt with. About 200,000 letters passed through the G. P. O., requiring a large addition to the usual number of sorters. The expert staff engaged alone numbered 250.

SWISS WATERS HARNESSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

ZURICH, Switzerland—It is estimated that Swiss waters are capable of furnishing energy to the extent of 2,000,000 horsepower and of this amount 500,000 to 700,000 horsepower is now harnessed and in actual use.

BRITISH PORT CARES FOR ITS NATIVE BOATS INDUCTION FURNACE MAY BE
TAKEN UP IN UNITED STATES

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Chinese junks and sampans lying in refuge behind great breakwater in Hongkong harbor after day's work

SOUTH CHINA PIRATE
BANDS LEVING TOLL
UPON NATIVE CRAFT

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—It is well known that piracy is rampant in China, though it has disappeared from the more important trade routes, thanks chiefly to the mosquito fleet of the British squadron on the China station.

The Foochow coast has suffered so much of late that Chinese cruisers have been dispatched to patrol the coast, and a particularly bad state of affairs exists on the North river and on the West river. Men armed with rifles hold up native craft and occasionally foreign steamers and launches from the river bank, and having reduced the crews to submission board the ships and remove all valuables.

The stinkpot, an accessory of Chinese pirates from time immemorial, is still used, and seizures made by Hongkong police upon suspicious junks include not only stinkpots but the old-fashioned gongs (long guns which are placed on the shoulders of two men and fired by a third), spears about 10 or 12 feet in length, and slash looks for cutting down the rigging of vessels which have been compelled to heave to.

These bold, bad buccaneers are by no means picturesque ruffians. There is little or no chivalry about them and the ragged rascals seldom show mercy. On the West river, however, a system of blackmail has been developed, which is reminiscent of Robin Hood and Rob Roy, and is not unlike the romantic banditry of Corsica or of Albania. The pirates concerned levy toll on all native craft passing up the river, and this payment guarantees them freedom from further molestation in the area covered by the operations of the particular gang. Should they be robbed or attacked by others within that radius their losses will be made good by the pirates to whom they paid their levy.

This state of affairs shows how difficult is the task of the republican government in restoring order throughout China, and also shows the daring of the robber and pirate gangs which infest the troubled land.

EMPIRE DEFENSE
PLAN RIDICULED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Frederic Harrison in his annual address to the members of the Positivist Society said that the Pan-Britanic craze was quite as frothy, retrograde, and anti-human as any of the other pan-racial crazes. In our times there were many great illusions, and perhaps the greatest of all was the prospect of an imperial defense being worked by an all-England joint stock company with unlimited liability.

This bellicose form of great illusion had its financial and commercial forms in a joint imperial budget, in which their colonial friends were to tell the British workman what their food was to cost them and how much dearer foreign manufactures were to be. Mr. Harrison believed it was impossible for the British empire to be really governed by a cosmopolitan board.

BARCELONA FEELS
WORKERS' UNREST

(Special to the Monitor)

BARCELONA, Spain—The action of the Madrid, Saragoza & Atlantic company in openly breaking all pledges given to the men at the end of the last strike is provoking great irritation among the employees. A campaign of victimization is being carried out in Barcelona, it is alleged, and is leading to such discontent and almost open revolt among the workers that the civil governor, Senor Sanchez Anido, has seen fit to communicate repeatedly on the subject with the minister of the interior. The agitation in the city has been further increased by the attempt which it is said is being made in Madrid to bring the Conservative Senor Maura once more into power.

SPIRAL ROADWAY
TO BRIDGE, PLAN
OF AUSTRALIAN

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—L. H. Chasa, M. I. C. E., an Australian, in a paper which he read recently before the Liverpool Engineering Society, on the subject of a bridge over the River Mersey, advocated several schemes quite new in the history of bridge building.

The principle underlying the treatment of the approaches was specially original. Instead of making these extend over a distance of one mile from each side of the river, Mr. Chasa proposed a spiral roadway up which motors and trains would run by their own power to the level of the bridge, some 200 feet above the highwater level of the River Mersey, and thus clear of such vessels as the Mauretania. The spiral roadway was to be built in reinforced concrete and would, when finished, present an appearance not unlike the Roman Coliseum.

The bridge would be of the suspension type and its span of 2700 feet would make it easily the largest span in the world. The total cost, exclusive of land and legal expenses, was estimated at about £825,000.

SIR JAMES DEWAR
TALKS ON PLANTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a lecture delivered by Sir James Dewar to an audience of children at the Royal Institution recently, he explained that plants required an enormous amount of moisture as well as of gas to grow.

He said that between the months of April and July a field of wheat transpired a quantity of water sufficient to cover the surface of the ground to the depth of nine inches, and that 3½ pounds of water were required for the production of 16 grains of corn. About 200 times the weight of organic matter elaborated by the plant passed through it in the form of water during its growth.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that there was an enormous amount of energy of sunlight available that was not used by plants. The mean agricultural efficiency of a given acre of land, cultivated as forest, considering that active growth only took place during five months of the year, was not more than one six hundredth part of the total energy of the sunlight received. This proved the generous scale of nature's supplies.

SURVIVAL OF SERF
DAYS ABOLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A curious survival of the days before the liberation of the serfs in Russia has survived with the landowners in Tiflis and other Baku districts. In these districts, owing largely to the difficulty of translating the value of certain services (the rendering of which was by agreement incumbent on holders of land) into money, has caused a kind of servitude to remain amongst the peasantry. This has now been abolished by a government bill which was adopted recently by the council of the empire.

The premier was careful to make clear that the government intended fully to compensate Caucasian landed interests for any loss that might accrue to them under the bill, and that they would receive commensurate compensation on a scale similar to that paid throughout the empire at the time of the liberation of the serfs.

FILM CENSORS AT WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Under the title of the British board of censorship for cinematographic films, G. A. Redford, late examiner of plays, at head, there has come into being an organization favored by the film producers themselves, which is intended to eliminate anything that savors of the undesirable from the program of the picture theater. It seems that Mr. Redford has already indicated his aversion to scenes of cruelty and morbidity.

WHITE IDEALS
FOR LABOR PARTY
IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN—At a recent conference of the Labor party at Cape Town the attitude of the party toward colored persons was discussed. The discussion arose out of the report of a committee which has defined colored persons as persons other than whites, whether natives or Asiatics.

The report emphasized the determination of the party to maintain white ideals and standards, but was in favor of not obstructing rather than helping colored persons in aspiring to white standards. The committee further recommended the insistence upon white standards in industrial legislation. It was finally decided by a large majority to accept the report as a tentative expression of policy, and to hold a special conference to deal finally with the matter.

GREATER YIELD
PER ACRE HOPED

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE, England—Prof. William Somerville of Oxford recently addressed the Newcastle Economic Society on "Future Agricultural Development."

Amongst other things, he said, there was good hope for anticipating an increase of agricultural production per acre, on account of the improved varieties and greater supplies of nitrogen, which was now becoming more easily obtainable from the atmosphere. There was also much room for improvement in land under grass. His research had shown him that poor and middling grass land could be greatly improved by using phosphate of lime.

Regarding bad land, the professor mentioned burning off gorse in summer, and planting with wild white clover, saying that this method had been so successful as to indicate a way of dealing with seemingly valueless land. Speaking of small holdings, Professor Somerville said it was not lack of small farms which kept most laborers from rising, but lack of force of character, restraint and the self-denial necessary for the saving of capital.

CHROME DEPOSIT
IS FOUND IN OMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

ADEN, Arabia—It is reported that an Indian business man, acting on the invitation of the Sultan recently conducted an extended prospecting tour in Oman, where, among other things, he discovered a valuable chrome deposit containing small percentages of lead and silver. This was about four miles from Sib, itself some 30 miles westward from Muscat, and it is understood that development work will soon be started. The prospector appears to have also discovered a large deposit of pure crystals of carbonate of lime, but there is no intention of working this at present.

GERMAN TAXATION
SCHEME FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—With the new year the conferences of the finance ministers commence respecting ways and means for increasing the revenue by direct and indirect taxes. Much speculation is rife and some unrest, but nothing definite is yet known. Several of the best informed journals predict, with apparent authority, the draft of a succession duty which will nevertheless not affect a fortune already in existence, but merely an increment. This form of the much discussed tax is said to be the one which meets with the full approval of the federal council.

DATE OF PALACE REFRONTING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Wedgwood Benn, representing the first commissioner of works, stated in the House of Commons that the refronting of Buckingham Palace would be commenced on Aug. 1 next and completed about the end of October.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An interesting article by Joh. Haerden appeared recently in the Electrician on the subject of the present position and the future prospects of the induction furnace in different countries.

Referring to the combination of the various interests which have controlled several different types of induction furnaces, the writer states that "the exchange of information relating to results obtained in the European countries and in America is made easier, while, in addition, it becomes possible to make combined use of the good points of the various patented types in designing future furnaces."

In Norway and Sweden, water power is plentiful, and at first sight they appear suitable countries for the use of induction furnaces. But there is in Scandinavia a natural supply of very high grade ores, and from these ores special grades of pig iron can be manufactured which find a ready market. Thus, although the number of ore smelting furnaces has increased rapidly during the last two years, "from one furnace utilizing 3000 E. H. P. in 1910 to nine furnaces utilizing a total of 20,000 E. H. P. in 1912, during the same period the total capacity of the induction furnaces in

commission has only increased from 3500

kg. in 1910 to 5500 kg. in 1912."

In Germany, partly due to the improvements made in the high power gas engine and the consequent cheapening of electric power, partly to the enterprise of the German manufacturer in trying new processes, and also to the increased demand for high grade steels for motor cars, there are now 19 induction furnaces, with a total capacity of 64,500 kg. either already working or else under construction in Germany and Austria.

Although at present there are very few induction furnaces in the United States and in Canada, the author continues, still this furnace has probably a great future before it, since the facilities for producing electric power cheaply are at least as great there as anywhere else, and there is a great demand for high grade steels.

In England, as coal is plentiful, it would not be economical to use induction furnaces, except for the final treatment of steels of the so-called "crucible" grade. But here, the author says, is a field for the induction furnace, as there is now an increasing demand for steels which have to meet stringent specifications, and the induction furnace can produce these steels in bulk more cheaply than the crucible process is able to.

PRINTERS IN RIGA
WIN THEIR STRIKE
DESPITE POLICE

(Special to the Monitor)

RIGA, Russia—The result of the strike in the printing trade at Riga has been a complete success for the strikers. The strike, which lasted three weeks, was serious enough, since, owing to the unanimity of the workers, the printing trade was paralyzed and no newspapers could appear.

In spite of the domiciliary searches and arrests by the police, expulsion of some of the leaders from Riga by order of the government, and the temporary dissolution of the trade union of printers, the strikers remained unmoved, with the result that at the beginning of the New Year all the firms, members of the Master Printers Association, gave way, with certain qualifications, to the men's demands.

The new conditions of work include a nine hours' day (on Saturday eight hours), the introduction of a fixed minimum for piece work and of a fixed and limited number of apprentices to each journeyman. The book binders in the principal workshops have gained a nine-hour day and 10 per cent increase in wages.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM
FELT IN GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The movement on foot in Germany against alcoholism is making steady progress and in connection with it a circular note has been sent by the chancellor of the empire to all governments of the German federation, asking for their views on the possibility of adopting in Germany the Gothenburg system which has proved so great a success in Scandinavian countries.

N. S. W. BUILDING HANDED OVER

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Government house was recently handed over by the federal authorities to the state Parliament. It is proposed to turn this historic pile into a conservatoire of music and plans are now being prepared to make the necessary changes and alterations. Protests are still being sent in from various parts of the country against what is described as the "eviction of the Governor-General."

CANTON SHUTS DOWN ON DRUG

(Special to the Monitor)

CANTON, China—The opium smokers' licenses having expired at the end of the year, renewals have been refused. In consequence the commissioner of police has received numerous appeals from the opium dealers who say that their stock of opium is now unsalable. It is contended, however, by the commissioner that ample notice of the withdrawal of the licenses was given.

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COOPERATORS AT
TOURS CONFIRM
AMALGAMATION

(Special to the Monitor)

TOURS, France—The confirmation of the amalgamation of the two branches of the French cooperative movement took place at the cooperative congress held at Tours. The meeting was of an international character being attended by delegates from most European countries.

The question of the use of the interest derived from cooperative businesses was discussed, many enthusiasts of cooperation being in favor of devoting all profits to the increase of the wages of employees, or to the reduction of retail goods in shops.

Another question to which attention was given at the conference was that of the limitation of shares, since the accumulation of shares in a few hands would nullify the whole idea of cooperation, and would give the control to any group of capitalists who might find it in their interest to invest their capital in this way. It is the intention of the Socialist members at a later conference to introduce the topic of the minimum wage for the employees and the working day of eight hours.

ST. PAULS SUBWAY
PLAN OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The safety of St. Paul's cathedral, the question of which has been brought into prominence lately by the London county council scheme to build a tramway subway in the close vicinity of the cathedral, continues to be the subject of entirely contradictory reports.

Basil Mott, the consulting engineer to the city corporation, is emphatic in his assertions that the scheme will in no way endanger the foundations of the structure.

Sir Francis Fox, engineer, on the other hand, in a report to the dean and chapter, sums up his opinion as follows: "The cathedral is overloaded; it is actually moving and cracking, and now a proposal is brought forward which can in no way contribute to its safety, but may at no distant date bring about serious injury. I am of opinion that this covered way, and station (the London county council scheme) should on no account be permitted in such close proximity to the cathedral."

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Real Fatherhood

MEN often think, "Oh, if my father were here, he would do so and so." Why do you not go to God? "Well," you answer, "He is divine." Yes, he is divine. He is not visible as your father is, he does not speak as your father speaks, he does not touch your hand as your father touches it; but in so far as that which constitutes the goodness of your father to you, God is unspokeable more than your father is. He is more continuous in his desires for you than any earthly parent can be. —Henry Ward Beecher.

Lincolns in Pennsylvania

The great-grandfather of President Lincoln is said to have removed from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, where he took a homestead which the state is now considering purchasing as a memorial of the great President. Abraham, the son of this Lincoln, removed to Kentucky and his youngest son, Thomas, was the father of the Abraham Lincoln who became President.

There is no blight across the years, No passionate, rebellious tears; No huddled shape from out my past To overpower me at last, But one true heart to beat for me, One thrilling breast to still my pain, And bring my lost faith back again! Ah, out of all God's bounty find A gift more tender or more kind! —Lilla B. N. Weston in the Living Church.

Unseen Guiding Hand

The experience of those who have walked close to God has led them, almost without exception, to believe that God has had a large plan and destiny for them and has guided them in ways of His own choosing. Perhaps every one who reads this, says the Rev. Frederick Lynch in the Congregationalist, can even recall how some firm but unseen hand has restrained him from paths he eagerly desired, and against his stubborn opposition, forced him in other ways. Then, in time, he has seen that God's way was the right way—the open door into larger opportunity—while the way he would have walked meant restriction or failure. God's leading, becomes more manifest with every year. But it is impossible to know God's plan for us without closest constant communion with Him.

Whether each day of your life shall give happiness . . . rests with yourself. —George S. Merriam.

Brook Farm Ideals

THE essence of socialistic philosophy is almost as ancient as doubt, as the beginnings of social life among mankind; and there have been many attempts in America to realize its aspirations, says the Book News Monthly. The earlier movements were for the most part efforts to convince mankind of the error of its ways by withdrawing into separatist communities where the beauty of the ideal life might grow unhampered and shine forth as a guiding light to the world. Among these, one of the most interesting, and in its way successful, was the noted "Brook Farm" community, which originated in the group of New England transcendentalists, of whom Mr. Sears says in "My Friends at Brook Farm": "At their meetings they read Dante in the original Italian, Hegel in the original German, Swedenborg in the original Latin, which language the Swedish seer always used, Charles Fourier in the original French, and perhaps the hardest task of all, Margaret Fuller in the original English!"

An outcome of these learned meetings was the practical attempt at the realization of "plain living and high thinking" in the community life on 200 acres of farm land at West Roxbury near Boston, watered by a brook which gave name to the enterprise. It was founded and led by George Ripley and gathered to itself the more or less active participation of many whose names have added lustre to American letters—Emerson, Alcott, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Dana, Margaret Fuller, Horace Greeley, Channing, Theodore Parker, and others whose title to fame was perhaps more evident then than it is now.

President and Chief

It is an amusing story of the hour which tells of a recent delegation of Indians at the White House, addressing the President of the United States. The eldest chief spoke at some length in an unintelligible tongue and then everybody waited. The interpreter fidgeted and looked unhappy and no doubt the President was just about to conclude that the address had been for some reason not repeatable, when the chief with a severe glance at the interpreter remarked in excellent English, "He doesn't get me!"

The vital problem of childhood is not so much what society may do toward the alleviation of unsatisfactory conditions of children as a class, but rather what the individual parent may learn of the truths of child life and put to practical use, working independently in the home.—Craftsman.

Looking for Good

TRAVEL as a friendly man wherever you go; make new friends; trust men as often as possible; be glad at every glow of kindly feeling that warms your heart; look for good and not for evil in all kinds and conditions of men. Find out their best thought. The humblest may teach you something. Praise whatever is good. Carry the signs of a new free masonry. You shall make fast the ties which bind the world; you shall put an end to war.—The Rev. Charles F. Dolc.

WELL-DRILLING WITH A CHISEL

WE called our second farm Hickory Hill, from its many fine hickory trees, and the long gentle slope leading up to it. Compared with Fountain Lake farm it lay high and dry. The land was better, but it had no living water, no spring or stream or meadow or lake, says

John Muir, writing of American pioneer days for the Atlantic. A well 90 feet deep had to be dug, all except the first 10 feet or so, in fine grained sandstone. When the sandstone was struck, my father, on the advice of a man who had worked in mines, tried to blast the rock; but, from lack of skill, the blasting went on very slowly, and father decided to have me do all the work with mason's chisels.

I had to sit in a space about three feet in diameter, and chip, chip, with heavy hammer and chisels, from early morning until dark, day after day, for weeks and months. In the morning father and David lowered me in a wooden bucket by a windlass, hauled up what chips were left from the night before, then went away to the farm work and left me until noon, when they hoisted me out for dinner. After dinner I was promptly lowered again, the forenoon's accumulation of chips hoisted out and I was left till night.

Father never spent an hour in that well. He trusted me to sink it straight and plumb, and I did, and built a fine covered top over it, and swung two iron-bound buckets in it from which we all drank for many a day.

Punctilio in Colombia

It is an amusing fact that on the streets of one city in Colombia it is against the law for a man to appear without his coat. This is an example of the punctilio of the Spanish peoples. The American visitor who appears in negligé shirt is liable to arrest under this law. It is said, however, that tourists seem to go immune, perhaps by a sort of courtesy which the United States might not so considerably apply to visitors who infringe some rule either of the law courts or of social usages. The Spanish everywhere can give most other nations lessons in good manners.

SPIRITUAL BUILDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEN build for themselves material houses where they find refuge from much that is disagreeable in the outside world. The real homes which they build, however, are those which are not visible to the material senses, but are none the less substantial for being intangible. These are manifested in that mental atmosphere which is a part of every home and which either attracts or repels those who enter its portals.

Truly wrote the Psalmist: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." It matters not how much is spent in time, labor, or wealth, in giving expression to the builder's esthetic taste and love for costly adornment, that house is indeed desolate if it has not its foundations laid in honor, virtue, and truth. It fails in its highest mission if it adds nothing to the happiness of the world and reflects not the beauty which has its source in God.

Like their houses, men also build their mortal bodies from thought-materials, and in proportion as men's thoughts are pure, perfect, and enduring will harmony, perfection and immortality begin to appear in transformed and healed bodies. This is the regenerating spiritual healing practised by Jesus and his disciples. A question often upon the lips of the Master as he talked with his followers was, "What thinkest thou?" It was in the soil of their thoughts that he sowed

the seed from Truth's illimitable store which ripened into the perfect spiritual ideals by which their lives were transformed.

A sculptor sees in the block of marble before him, not the crude material visible to the senses, but the beautiful ideal which he holds in thought, and patiently he labors to bring that thought into visible manifestation. In like manner Christ Jesus looked beyond finite, sinning and mortal man and saw only the perfect image, which has always existed in divine Mind. It was this perfect spiritual ideal that he demonstrated to the world, and his scientific explanation of the unity existing between God and the real man laid the foundation for that "structure of Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 582) which has been the dwelling place of God's children throughout all generations.

All spiritual building is accomplished by right-thinking. The cornerstone of spiritual power, the Christ-idea, which was made known to mankind through Christ Jesus, is the stone that is rejected by all who attempt to build on a materialistic foundation. "The supremacy of Spirit," writes Mrs. Eddy, "was the foundation on which Jesus built" (Science and Health, p. 138), and all attempts at spiritual building must crumble into dust without this foundation of Truth.

A wise builder will reject all material which will not stand the test of time, and which cannot be brought into conformity with the perfect model prepared for his guidance. Thus in the building up of Christian character we are told to lay aside "all malice, and all guile, and hyperisies and envies, and all evil speakings," and to think only of things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely and of good report. In this way we may become living stones in that temple not made with hands, "eternal in the heavens."

When Jesus knew that the hour had come when he was to be delivered into the hands of his persecutors, he gathered about him the little band of faithful followers and spoke to them of the Father's house, wherein are many mansions. The now almost obsolete meaning of mansion as a dwelling place—either a part or the whole of a house or other shelter—seems best to convey the idea of unity which the Master constantly strove to impart. He had found in that dwelling place of divine Mind a safe retreat, a present and available refuge from men's hatred and brutality. Even his trial and crucifixion had not the power to disturb the serenity that emanated from that sanctuary of Spirit which sheltered him.

Christian Science explains this house of the Father as the consciousness of Love—a consciousness purified from all materialism. It is the presence of God among men, which has been typified by

the tabernacle, the temple, and the various church edifices which Christians have erected for the purpose of worshipping God. But always the real house has been the idea of Spirit, God, eternal and infinite harmony. In this consciousness of Love the weary travelers of the earth may find the place prepared by Christ Jesus for all who believe and understand the truth which he taught. From outgrown material beliefs men climb to heights of spiritual power, and with their ideals divinely transformed, they build for themselves not Babels of confusion, but Bethels of praise and thanksgiving.

WHEN SMILES ARE WORTH DOLLARS

DID you ever take the time to figure the money value of a smile? Did you ever estimate what a gleam of white teeth from between happily parted lips with laughing eyes was worth when transmuted into dollars? Frank West Rollins asks these questions in Rollins Magazine and continues: A smile has a real money value as a gold watch or a cord of wood. We go again and again to the counter of the salesgirl who gives us a cheery welcome; we patronize the shoemaker who fits a merry quip with his shoes. Great corporations have to suffer for the inability of their employees, but courtesy covers up a multitude of defects in service.

I used to know a conductor on a stub line of a great railroad. The line didn't pay and the road shunted off upon it all its worn out and broken down rolling stock. The engines were worn out and wheezy. The cars were rickety, dirty, badly lighted and many had flat wheels. The stations matched the cars, while the track was full of bad joints, loose spikes and rotten ties. The main line was profitable and monopolized all the rolling stock and service. But the stub line was rich in one thing—it had a great conductor. This conductor was Jack Henry, a great big, rollicking, good-natured, irrepressible, lovable man.

Well, Jack saw the bright side of a sorry situation. He didn't try to mini-

mize the inefficiency of the line, but joked about it in such a way that the passengers couldn't help laughing with him. Sometimes he would start his train off from the stub end with a great flourish. Imitating the starters' maneuvers in the great metropolitan stations, he would yell in his stentorian tones, "Atlantic & Pacific Express—stops only at Boston, New York, Chicago and Salt Lake City—solid vestibuled train, every other car a diner, meals served day and night, bathroom and gymnasium in forward coach—all aboard." Then if he saw some belated citizen hurrying to catch the train, he would yell to the engineer, who was hanging out of his cab window, grinning from ear to ear, "Hold on! Here comes Abe Jones; had to stop to hook up his wife's dress." And when Abe got aboard, the train would yank and plunge on its devious way, but every one was in the best of humor.

It was utterly useless to abuse the road or the service to Jack. Sometimes an irate drummer would say: "Well of all the one-horse, broken-down apologies for a train I ever saw this—!" and right here Jack would break in, "That's all right, every word true, but what you got to object to. You come down here once a year, sell a big bill of goods and then go home and live the rest of the time on your profits, while I have to ride over the old tote path four times a day, six days a week, and I'm not saying anything."

Jack helped the women with their babies and their bundles, did errands in town between trains, patched up locks and windows, trimmed the smoky lamps and acted as general caretaker for the line, and all for \$42 a month. What was he worth in dollars and cents to that short-waisted railway system?

Natural Teaching

A well known training teacher of Boston has lately told a group of teachers that the old-time method of strict bodily discipline in schoolrooms was adopted in America largely as a makeshift. The public schools were being newly organized, there was no traditional system to base it upon, there had to be some definite thing set forth, it was thought, for the teachers to do. So this idea of keeping the naturally active child abnormally quiet for several hours of the day was established and that other equally abnormal idea of teaching exactly the same amount of the same things to every child. This system of sharp grading and its accompaniment of sharp discipline made the course of study the main thing, not the child.

Real scholarship as well as the self-command which has courage to act, following native impulse, is the fruit of interest, love, the spontaneous desire to know and do.

High Colorado

It is perhaps not surprising to be told that of all the United States Colorado has the highest average altitude, the lowest point in the state being 3350 feet above sea level. But for many people the news that Pike's Peak is not the highest mountain in the state is a surprise. Mt. Massive and Mt. Elbert, near Leadville, are both higher, being estimated at 14,402 feet, while Pike's Peak is only 14,108. There are said to be more than 50 peaks in the state that are above 14,000 feet.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.—Bovee.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.00

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330, Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6025-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Starlings in London

To the sparrow as a denizen of the streets of London has been added of late years the starling. There is a starling roost at the top of Nelson's column, and in the trees of the little churchyard of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch street, and of the gardens by the Temple it is no longer a surprise to hear the starling's note along with the chatter of the sparrows. Both these birds are ever ready to take advantage of the haunts of men, with this difference that the sparrow is more or less dependent on them whilst the starling is just as much at home in wild and uninhabited districts as he seems to have become in London streets. The sparrow is a seed eater, though he will eat most things in times of need. The starling is by nature insectivorous. The sparrow though not a clever bird like the starling is capable of building a tree nest for himself, an achievement to which the starling hardly ever attains. Both the starling and the sparrow have been introduced into America and Australasia, and of the two birds it will be interesting to note which of them will win for himself the citizenship of the world. It must be admitted that the starling's independence and love of travel give him the advantage at the start.

A circular letter—"O"—"Life."

Picture Puzzle



What European country?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Rush.

Joking Mamma

"See how I can count, mamma," said Kitty. "There's my right foot. That's one. There's my left foot. That's two. Two and one make three. Three feet make a yard, and I want to go out and play in it!" —Chicago Tribune.

DEFENDER OF EARLY GREEKS

WHEN one reads accounts in text-books of the characteristics of the Greek thought, its statuesque quality, its love of proportion and order and common sense, its correct rhetoric and correct taste, its . . . care for form, and all those other virtues which sometimes seem, when added together, to approach so dangerously near the total of dull correctness and spiritual vacuity, it is well to remember that the description applies not to what the ancient Greeks wrote but to what the late Roman and Byzantine scholars preserved.

Suppose it had been a little otherwise, continues Prof. Gilbert Murray in the Yale Review. Suppose that as well as Aristotle's defense of slavery we had the writings of his opponents, the philosophers who maintained that slavery was contrary to nature. Suppose that, to compare with Plato's contemptuous references to the Orphics, we had some of that "crowd of books" which he speaks of. Suppose instead of Philodemus we had Alcibiades and Empedocles and the early Pythagoreans. Suppose we had Anaximander and the first Cynics, the barefooted denouncers of sin and rejecters of civilization. Suppose we had that great monument of bitter eloquence and scorn of human greatness applied to history, the "Philippica" of Theopompus. Suppose we had the great democracy of the fifth century represented not by its opponents but by the philosophers who believed in it—by Pro-

tagoras, say and Thrasymachus. Suppose that we had more of the women writers, Sappho above all and Corinna and Nossis and Leontion.

How different then would have been our conception of the supposed limitations of Greek literature. Let us remember the facts. Let us be skeptical a priori towards most statements of limitation and negation—all generations which state that "The Greeks had no conception of this, no understanding of our elevated sentiments with regard to that." As a rule the only truth in such statements is that those Greeks who had, were not canonical in Byzantine schools. And, what is of more practical significance to ourselves, let us remember that the literature which we do possess has been filtered through the same limiting and cramping medium which rejected the rest and that the traditional interpretation of our texts, especially the poetical texts, has been mainly the work of those generations whose activity I have been describing, and suffers still from the need of a freer air and a wider imagination.

Sampling the Service

A brick manufacturer in Gary, Ind., is reported to have sent several tons of brick by parcel post. Each brick was wrapped separately and mailed as a sample. The Kansas City Star says there is no reason why a man shouldn't have his house moved by mail.

Science And Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 23, 1913

Governor Wilson's Program

DURING the recent presidential campaign, critics of Mr. Wilson's candidacy cast at him the contrast between New Jersey's corporation law and the principles which he was advocating. He was asked why he had not removed the beam from the state's eye before seeking power to take the mote from the eye of the nation. The taunt had its effect; his recent inaugural set forth reforms that he admitted were necessary; and now he stands sponsor for seven bills before the Legislature intended to end abuses. Whether the Legislature assents or not to the drastic changes proposed, the Governor will have made his record consistent and incidentally he will partially, if not wholly, have disclosed what may be expected from him when he becomes the national executive. For though he disclaims the parallel between state and national conditions and duties, nevertheless it exists. The agents differ somewhat by which alterations are to come; so do the areas of territory affected. But in both nation and state, monopoly is monopoly, competition is competition, and guilt may be made personal. It is this latter note that makes the definite policy set forth in these reform bills most formidable to corporations such as those that have sought out New Jersey as a legal home because of favoring laws.

As one of Boston's leading lawyers has just said, "the legalized evasion, sanctioned by the states, through the impersonality of corporation laws, has elicited just and caustic criticism from executives, economists, educators and business men." By official action urging "recognition and restoration of the personal equation in affairs, and the suppression or stricter regulation of the impersonal artificiality that states wrongfully legalize," the New Jersey executive has brought the fundamental ethical problem of modern business out into the open where it must be faced. That, as President, he will continue to emphasize it and force it upon the people for solution seems a safe prophecy. From the pecuniary standpoint, the corporation form of business unquestionably has increased the aggregate of wealth. But that its net outcome, ethically considered, has been at all commensurate with its pecuniary increment, who will dare to claim? A dual standard of conduct has often obtained among men serving as directors which has had demoralizing results. They have conceived their responsibilities to investors as greater than those to society at large which chartered them to do business; and society, we think, has been all too compliant with social treason.

In passing upon the recommendations of Governor Wilson, New Jersey is to be tested severely. She has tangible reasons for wishing revenue to flow into her treasury from incorporators attracted by the liberal laws that now face possible alteration. The price of reform will be a return of taxation that is now shifted elsewhere.

ONE of the very latest recommendations in an educational way is that politics be taught in the public schools. And, as a matter of fact, why not? If the children of the country are taught politics thoroughly, grown people will not make so many political mistakes.

Woman's Taste in Home Decoration

A WOMAN whose expert taste in such matters has met with considerable recognition and reward abroad, has recently criticized very pointedly the interior decorations of a number of pretentious American mansions. Among other objectionable things, she finds that many homes of the rich in the United States are treated by decorators as if they were hotels, while in their general interior arrangements some residences display no more self-expression on the part of the owners than if the establishments were places of public entertainment. It is always hazardous to generalize in a matter of this kind, and the criticism referred to runs too far in the direction of generalization, but there is, unquestionably, ground for the charge of overdisplay in the decorations and furnishings of some homes to which ordinary people are prone to look for inspiration and guidance. However, this defect is not by any means peculiarly American, if we are to judge from works that treat the modern home from an artistic rather than from a nationalistic or even a class viewpoint. Good and bad taste are found almost everywhere, they are both more noticeable when found among the wealthy; neither especially attaches itself to that class. As large a proportion of persons of good taste are found among the rich as among those who are not rich, and vice versa. National and class phases of the subject should be disregarded if any real good is to come from its discussion.

Within the last few years the decorative arts have received extraordinary attention in the schools of design of America and Europe, with the result that public taste has been very much improved in this particular. One outcome of the work done by the schools is particularly gratifying; this is the opening to women of the decorative trade. Some of the foremost house decorators of the period are women graduates of art schools. Every city and community of consequence in the United States now possesses women qualified to design interior decorations and furnishings of every description for public building, hall, hotel or home. This is a vocation into which woman has fitted naturally, in which she is winning well-deserved reward. Her taste, her ability, her trustworthiness, is not as yet universally recognized; she does not as yet always receive calls from quarters where her services are most needed, but her influence is wider than her actual work, and it is helping in many ways to subdue popular tendencies, at home and abroad, toward the gaudy, the glittering, the garish.

There is no cause for despondency even when and where home decoration seems to run counter to the views of the exacting. Liberal allowance must be made for differences in tastes, and, as a matter of fact, they should be encouraged. There are certain cardinal points to be observed, however, and these are impressed, as nowhere else, upon the students of schools of design. It happens that among those students there is a larger attendance of young women than of young men—that from these schools there are more women than men graduates—and this, taken in connection with the feminine aptitude for the esthetic and the beautiful in art, is a sufficient warrant for the belief that house and home decoration will steadily improve.

THOSE who for any reason may have remained skeptical with regard to the effect upon American meat supply of the closing of the western ranges, and who are disposed to attribute high prices altogether to combinations and corners, may be impressed by the figures just given out by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce with relation to the meat exports of the United States. In view of the fact that a large part of the eastern hemisphere for years looked to the United States as the source of cheap meat—putting aside altogether the needs of the American people themselves—these figures take on a pathetic coloring. Eight years ago the total exports of cattle from the United States amounted to 599,000 head. In 1906 this figure had been reduced by almost exactly 100,000 head. In 1911 the exports had fallen to 164,000, in 1912 to 33,000 head. The value of the American cattle exported in the last calendar year was only 8 per cent of the exportations of 1904.

On the other hand, in 1904 the value of all the cattle imported into the United States—amounting to 16,000 head—was but \$310,000. In 1912 about 300,000 head of cattle were imported at a cost of over \$5,000,000. Again, the exports of fresh beef in 1901 were 354,000,000 pounds. In 1906 they had fallen to 270,000,000, in 1908 to 156,000,000, in 1911 to 29,000,000, and in 1912 to 9,000,000 pounds. That is, the United States exported 345,000,000 pounds of fresh beef less in 1912 than in 1901.

There has been a marked decline in the exportation of all other meats, but proportionately it is less than in beef. Perhaps if the beef supply had been maintained, that of other meats would have remained nearly normal. Whatever deductions may be drawn from these figures, one fact seems to stand out in bold relief, namely, that stock raising in the United States is an industry that appeals loudly to the energy, enterprise and capital of the nation. The great drives, the free ranges, the immense ranches, throughout the larger part of the West and the Southwest, have gone, but the land and its yield of feed for live stock remain. More is gotten off a western acre under cultivation now than was yielded by a hundred acres in the free range days. But the profits upon cattle are reduced by handling and carriage. The great markets are too far removed from the new farming country. They must be brought nearer and distribution must be simplified and cheapened. The country is not doing its best, or nearly its best, in cattle raising, and for the welfare of the whole world it should do better.

Maine in a Technical Dispute

CERTAIN egregiously modern politicians of the good state of Maine have drawn from the constitution under which the district set up its household in 1819 a dust-encrusted word, removed its obsolescence and put it into active service in the midst of a tempestuous contest. Credit which would seem to be due these students of constitutional phrases and revivers of lost words is made difficult by the strain to which they put the word and their display of a wholly practical enthusiasm for it. The word is "post-officer" and the ingenious interpretation of it is that it means an officer of a military post and not one in the postal service. Its application is made possible through its connection with the qualifications of members of the Legislature, where the constitution says:

No member of Congress, nor person holding any office under the United States, post-officers excepted, . . . shall have a seat in either house during his being such member of Congress or holding such office.

Search of the dictionaries and of court decisions rather scantily supports the view that post-officers are postal officers, but they utterly fail to give color of authority to the contention that they are military officers. The practise of the ninety years since the constitution was adopted has been uniformly that the exception to the exclusion of federal officeholders applied to postmasters. They have sat in every Legislature.

Interpretation of the constitution and definition of this word has divided the Legislature of the state on strict party lines. The Democrats put their view into immediate operation and succeeded in unseating one postmaster of the Republican majority. Only tactics prevented the unseating of the other four and preventing the election of Mr. Burleigh to the United States Senate. The Progressives shared the Democratic view, but with somewhat abated enthusiasm when it was discovered that one of their small group would fall under the same disqualification, although he defended himself on the ground that he was postmaster only in the summer time.

The contest continues under the guise of an effort to relieve the unseated member of his disqualification and may even take the form of an attempt to throw in doubt the legality of Senator Burleigh's election. If the politicians who have sought to gain control of the state's Legislature by the new definition of an old word were to be given credit for sincerity in their belief that the postmasters there are disqualified by the constitution, which is difficult, there remains the discredit of using a technicality to deprive certain districts from representation and to overturn party control. It is not altogether a pleasing spectacle.

IN VIEW of the number and increasing importance of the French element of Canadians resident in New England it is somewhat surprising that Boston has not had an earlier opportunity to see and hear the militant and independent leader of the Nationalists of the province of Quebec and the "stormy petrel" of Dominion politics. The Hon. Henri Bourassa of Montreal, in his Boston speeches and interviews, has discussed Canadian affairs with a candor that is creditable. Much that he has said has been given to Canadians long since, through his speeches and in his editorials in *Le Devoir*, and the radicalism will occasion no surprise at Montreal or Ottawa. To his American hearers, however, it comes with some of the aspects of revolt. It stirs memories of days when similar talk was heard in the colonies ruled by George III.

The American listener also has been reminded by the French-Canadian orator of a fact that too often is overlooked in the United States, but which the Monitor has recently dwelt upon, namely that Great Britain has peculiar relations to the Monroe doctrine, some

Decline of American Meat Exports

of which are historical and sentimental and other of which are very practical; and that Canada, present and future, independent or dependent, has and probably always will have special reasons for wishing the United States to retain the "doctrine" as a vital part of its foreign policy.

Reflections on moral conditions of business and of politics in Canada at the present time, indulged in by Mr. Bourassa, may be just or not. The United States is in no condition to throw stones. Its own house is of glass. More pertinent would be adequate understanding by both Canadians and citizens of the United States of the far-reaching effect of whatever decision the Dominion may make just now as to its coming relations with Great Britain. Issues have come to the surface that are fundamental, and choices are to be made that will radically shape national and imperial history. It has not been our observation that the press or the electorate of the United States are quite awake to the history that is being made across the border. The home struggle over economics, business ethics and social control of monopolies no doubt absorbs attention, and naturally so. But it is an internal problem. Canada, on the other hand, is making decisions that affect not only her own destiny, but also that of the British empire. By subjects of the empire in its outlying regions, Ottawa is just now being watched more intently than London.

HARVARD's president, having mastered the routine administrative duties of the post and having initiated and advanced certain reforms, announces his intention of resuming teaching, intimating at the same time that he considers the opportunity to teach as a privilege which he dare not forego. This decision of President Lowell, we think, means more than may be apparent to the fortunate youth who are to have his instruction while informing themselves on the history of governmental evolution in western Europe and in America. It seems to us another of many signs indicating wholesome reactions in the American educational world. With the emphasis on endowment, plant, enrolment, variety of courses and size of faculty which characterized United States collegiate and university activity during the last third of the last century it was quite natural that the sort of president chosen should have been conspicuous for administrative ability rather than for scholarship. Consequently a new type of educator appeared and is now seated in not a few high places. To mix with or to know or shape the characters of students was not required to be his forte. He was to get money where he could and spend it most efficiently; he was to organize a great machine and keep it lubricated with cash; and in harmony with other business enterprises of the time, his powers over both faculty and students were made autocratic in order that there might be more "institutional efficiency." Instead of shaping student ideals or assisting in the splendid process of teaching youth, the "administrator" type of president was more of a tactician, seeking out prospective donors and inducing them to contribute; he was also a masterful commander of an entirely subordinate pedagogical staff.

The Monitor has recently commented on the growing revolt of professors in college and university faculties against their humiliating lack of authority in determining policies and appointments that scholars alone can settle ideally. This newspaper has also hailed with satisfaction other signs of renaissance of cultural ideals and of insistence on the primacy of scholarship and affairs of intellect and motive in American academic circles. If again it should come to pass that there stood at the head of most of the higher institutions of learning men who should teach, it might be well for the people. Wise, we believe, are those alumni and trustees who insist on selection of presidents who can do this profoundly important work; for when the titular head of an institution is a molder of character and a shaper of student ideals he is giving greater service than when busied with the purely administrative work of the institution.

RATHER nebulous as yet is the plan for the presentation at Denver, Col., of a spectacle intended to picture on a magnificent scale scenes and incidents connected with the settlement of what was once the far West. The very fact that some of the most prominent of those scenes and incidents have part in the experiences of many who are still in active service shows how narrow in reality is the span that divides this generation from that which saw an empire spring from the wilderness beyond the Missouri. Col. William F. Cody, Indian scout and buffalo hunter, indeed, is the principal proponent of the idea of reproducing, for the entertainment and enlightenment of the nation, the West as it was fifty years ago. The scheme, as outlined, involves the gathering together of the surviving red and white men, the hunters, pioneers, early settlers, troopers, adventurers, who participated in the opening of the country that lies between the Big Muddy and the Rockies. There are to be great pageants. A council of Indian chiefs, with the "white father" from Washington at their head, is to be assembled. There are to be scenes into which Indian dances shall be introduced and scenes showing the trek of the Missourian and Kentuckian toward Pike's Peak—the prairie schooner, the stage coach, the pony express, all the things that lent life and romance to the plains and mountains in the early days—are to be in the pictures.

It is to be hoped that good judgment and good taste will combine to prevent the reproduction of scenes that can appeal only to a taste for the morbid and sensational. In fact, Denver would itself have to guarantee the excision from the program of those scenes which the West would better forget than undertake to revive, before it could be assured of that patronage without which the enterprise cannot be successful. Now, while the plan is still nebulous, is perhaps the proper time to recommend that only those scenes and incidents and events in the early history of the West that have made for the later advancement, comfort and culture of its millions, should be given place in the spectacle. If this is assured, the proposition is one that will probably be received approvingly by the country at large.

THERE are 7388 national banks in the United States. Of such institutions only eight were closed in 1912. The plan upon which they are operated may not be perfect, but it is the best the country has known and the basis is here, apparently, for the upbuilding of a banking system practically impregnable.

Educators Who Teach

Denver's Proposed Historic Pageant

Canada Making History